INSURANCE.

Bombay Millowners' Association is anxious to help Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

INSURANCE.

Will Millowners put into practice their own resolve to help Indian Insurance Companies?

VOL XVI NO 206 · BOMBAY FRIDAY AUGUST 17 1928 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Calling at Malta every alternate week,

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
192			
18 Aug.	Maloja x ..	All	20,837
25 „	Malwa ..		10,953
1 Sep.	Rajputana* ..		16,568
8 „	Mantua ..	vessels	10,946
15 „	Naldera* ..		16,088
22 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
29 „	Razmak@ ..		10,602
6 Oct.	Kaisar-i-Hind .	will	11,518
13 „	Narkunda x ..		16,572
20 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 „	Razmak@ ..	now	10,602
3 Nov.	Rajputana ..		16,568
10 „	Mooltan x ..		20,847
17 „	Ranchi ..	sail	16,650
24 „	Macedonia* ..		11,120
1 Dec.	Ranpura ..		16,601
8 „	Maloja x ..	direct	20,837
15 „	Razmak ..		10,602
22 „	Malwa * ..		10,953
29 „	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
1929 Jan.	Naldera * ..	from	16,088
2 „	Rajputana ..		16,568
9 „	Mantua * ..		10,946
16 „	Ranchi ..	Bombay	16,650
2 Feb.	Narkunda x ..		16,572
9 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
16 „	Morea * ..	without	10,953
23 „	Razmak ..		10,602
2 Mar.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
9 „	Kaisar-i-Hind ..	tranship-	11,518
16 „	Rawalpindi @		16,619
23 „	Rajputana ..		16,568
30 „	Maloja x ..	ment	20,837
6 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
13 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
20 „	Rawalpindi ..	at	16,619
27 „	Naldera * ..		16,088
4 May	Viceroy of India ..		19,000
11 „	Mantua * ..	Aden.	10,946
18 „	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
25 „	Narkunda x..		16,572

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

RATES —

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth

Date about	Steamers.	Tons
28		
30 Nov.	Dumana ..	8,427
Dec.	Domala ..	8,441
1929.		
1st Mar.	Dumana ..	8427
11th Apr.	Domala ..	8441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date about		
17th Aug. 9 A.M.	Nankuda ..	Colombo and Australia
24th „	Mirzapore ..	Straits, China & Japan.
7th „	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan
14th Sept	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
27th „	Macedonia ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
11 Oct.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia
18 Nov.	Naldera ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan.
6th Dec.	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
20th „	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
1929. 3rd Jan.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.

*Does not carry passengers

SHIPPING

N.Y.K. LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
Awa Maru ..	6028	6 Aug.	16 Aug.
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	....	@22 „
*Seiyo Maru ..	6550	20 Aug.	30 „
Hakusan Maru ..	10400	....	@5 Sept.
Tamba Maru ..	5845	29 Aug.	12 „
Kitano Maru ..	8000	....	@19 „
*Ceylon Maru ..	4905	15 Sept.	28 „
Haruna Maru ..	10500	....	@3 Oct.
Sado Maru ..	5898	30 Sept.	14 „
Kamo Maru ..	8000	....	@17 Oct.

* Do not carry passengers
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	23 Aug.	10 Sept.
Kashima Maru ..	10000	6 Sept.	23 „
Hakone Maru ..	10500	20 „	7 Oct.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong.	From Kobe.
Korea Maru ..	20000	4 Sept.	11 Sept.
Shinyo Maru ..	22000	18 „	25 „

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan-Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

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Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
'Phone No. 20279, 23738,
Telegrams: "YUSEN".

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Borneo Maru ..	15th Aug.	25th Aug.
Honolulu Maru ..	23rd „	4th Sept.
Sumatra Maru ..	9th Sept.	21st „
Celebes Maru ..	23rd „	2nd Oct.
Indus Maru ..	12th Oct.	23rd „

For Particulars apply to:—
Ch. MURASE, Manager.
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 355.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON

1928.		
17th Aug.	Vita ..	Busreh via Karachi
22nd „	Barpeta ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
29th „	Karapara ..	East and South Africa
12th Sept.	Karoa ..	East and South Africa
19th „	Ellora ..	Mombasa.

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local Passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 23-25, Humum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,000.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost. 25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN

B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Vrajlal Ranchhordas.)

NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion and closing expectations and other cotton informations are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-0 A.M. AFTER MID-NIGHT ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market to up-country clients as well as to our local clients by TELEPHONE according to their instructions by commission.

For commission rates and other particulars, please write to:—
SHETH MADHAVDAS RANCHHORDAS
Opp. Central Telegraph Office.
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tele. address—'COMEALONG'.
Telephone—21079.

Any Reader of
"The Bombay Chronicle"
Who Sends Stamps for Four Annas Will Get Free
A SPECIMEN COPY OF
The Indian Review

An all-India Monthly Magazine devoted to the discussion of all topics of interest. It publishes every month an array of original and striking contributions on affairs and men by competent writers and specialists. Its chief attraction is in the variety and copiousness of its contents, by which it appeals to all classes of readers.

PRESS OPINIONS

Calcutta Review.—In matter it is voluminous, and in scope wide.....Shows a wonderful catholicity.

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Sanjvartman, Bombay.—Undoubtedly a gem of its kind and no cultured Indian cares to be without it.

Annual Subsn: Rs.Five(India)Rs.7-8(Foreign)

A large and varied collection of Books on Indian Politics, Religion, Philosophy, Industries, Arts, Agriculture, Economics, Biographies, Speeches, and Writings of Eminent Indians and Friends of India are given at special concession rates to subs. of "Indian Review."

G. A. NATESAN & Co, Publishers, Madras.

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WESTERN INDIA
Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
SATARA CITY.
PRE-EMINENT among

INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.
UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per	1000 p.a.
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1|2	Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!
(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993
(2) Total Undivided Reserves. Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.
NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For agency and other particulars please apply.

THE
EAST & WEST
INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in Life Insurance.

Several new attractive plans
Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the:—
SECRETARIES, Bombay.

THOSE

Who think life a Blessing and are desirous to prolong the same should never hesitate to ask for a copy of

Kamshastra

A book of 150 pages, given away gratis and post free on dropping a card to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar).

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even **Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc.,** cured **Without Knife,** by our nature's remedy **Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"**—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel. Ulcer, Kandi.
Agents:—KEMP & CO., Charni Road, Bombay.
J. TIRATH & CO., Bunder Road, Karachi.

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For Your Clothes
why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors
Araujo Fernandes & Co.,
Merchant Tailors,
Princess Street, BOMBAY

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The Lalubhai Samaldas People's Co-operative Bank Ltd.

Membership—Open only to residents of Bombay and its suburbs.
SHARES —Are available on application. No brokerage is allowed. Last Dividend on shares paid @ 6¼ %.
DEPOSITS —Are accepted from Members and Non-Members in Current Account Savings Bank Account and Fixed Deposit Account, rates allowed in Current % @ 2½% Savings Bank @ 5 % on daily balance and 5½ % Fixed Deposit for 12 months.
LOANS —Are granted to members only on personal sureties and also on the security of Government papers, Life policies, on first Mortgage of immovable property on manufactured goods and raw commodities.
AUDIT —Of the Bank is made annually by a Special Auditor of the Government.

For further particulars apply to:— R. S. MEHTA, Manager.
SARDAR BUILDINGS, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

ESTABLISHED 1874. HEAD OFFICE:—BOMBAY.

ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

1927

ANOTHER YEAR OF RECORD PROGRESS

THE ORIENTAL'S

INCREASING POPULARITY IS REFLECTED BY:—

	ITS INCREASING NEW BUSINESS		ITS INCREASING PREMIUM INCOME
1925	13545 for Rs.	2,53,42,000	1925 Rs. 92,66,000
1926	17371 „ „	3,91,39,000	1926 „ 1,05,33,000
1927	21418 „ „	4,68,04,075	1927 „ 1,21,53,000

CLAIMS PAID EXCEED Rs. 10½ CRORES.
FUNDS EXCEED Rs. 8 CRORES.

Prospective Policy-holders are requested to apply without delay to:—
H. EDWIN JONES, F.F.A., A.I.A., Manager, Bombay.
Or to any of the Company's Branch Offices.

NEW DISCOVERY

By Dr. DESAI, L. M. & S.

For HYDROCELE

Can be Radically Cured in Fifteen Minutes at one sitting WITHOUT OPERATION.

TREATMENT GIVEN IN BOMBAY FOR 4 DAYS EVERY MONTH BY SPECIAL (DEPOSIT) APPOINTMENT ONLY.

Details with Certificates can be had, if three anna Stamps are sent to

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Wadi Falia, SURAT, : : : (B. B. & C. I. Rly.)

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Name of Subscriber.....

Address.....

Register No.....

Date of para .....Time of delivery.....

Bombay Chronicle

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	Local. Rs. a.	Mofussil. Rs. a.
Yearly	20 0	25 0
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Quarterly	5 0	6 4
Monthly	1 14	2 4

SINGLE COPY, ONE ANNA.
Subscription to Foreign Countries will be Rs. 50 per year.

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Yearly ..... Rs. 4 Rs. 5.

Foreign Rs. 7.
SINGLE COPY, ONE AND HALF ANNA.

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertizer is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

AGENTS WANTED. Sell most useful pocket household novelties. Apply with Stamp GAZDAR BROS., No. 2, Vaka Mohla, Chira Bazar, Bombay.
A R1112

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Telegraph and Station Master's Classes. Full particulars and Railway Fare. Certificate on 2 annas stamp. Apply to:—IMPERIAL TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, Nai Sarak, DELHI.
A R1111

WANTED—A well educated and highly accomplished LADY as COMPANION and HOUSEKEEPER, must be versed in sewing and other household duties. Apply stating salary expected age nationality to 2176 Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1100

WANTED—Smart and Active AGENTS, throughout Bengal & Overseas to push the sale of our British, American, German and Swadeshi Novelties and Fancy articles,—Good salary and commission given. Apply to enclosing One-anna stamps for particulars—HAINES & D. REIGO, 12, Dedar Baksh Lane Calcutta.
A R30817

WANTED ASSISTANT SURGEON of long experience or retired from Government service None below age forty need apply. Pay Rs. 100/- rising to Rs. 150/- p.m. with free quarters. Good field for private practice which will be allowed when not on duty. Apply with copies of testimonials to CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Morvi State.
A 30929

WANTED—A qualified INDIAN MIDWIFE as HEALTH-VISITOR. Pay Rs. 50/- to 75/- with free unfurnished quarter. Middle-aged with previous experience preferred. Must know Hindustani. Apply with certificates to SECRETARY, Welfare Centre, Bandikui, Rajputana.
A 30940

SITUATIONS VACANT.

TRAVELLING AGENTS—For Silk Cloth Pay Rs. 70/- plus Rs. 50/- T. A. cash security Rs. 50/- essential. Apply anna stamp P. R. KANERA & CO., Ambala Cantt.
A R1115

WANTED—A qualified DRAWING MASTER. Apply stating age, caste, Vernacular, experience and the least salary acceptable to the SUPDT. Sardar School, JODHPUR.
A 1114

WANTED—An experienced LADY SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for Sadar Hospital Panna Free quarters and private practice allowed. Applicants should state age, experience, nationality and minimum salary acceptable and submit applications with copies of testimonials to the STATE SURGEON, Panna C. I.
A 30941

LOANS.

5000/—Rupees Cash Loan without interest for ten years, to be granted on 31st October 1928. Enlistment till 30th September. For particulars and result of 31st July 1928, enclose Two Annas Stamps. BANKING INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE LTD. Bombay 2.
R R1102

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.

WANTED—A Secondhand FOLDING MACHINE in full working order. Width required to take 52" wide cloth. Apply with full particulars, stating year, make and the lowest price. (Apply Box No. 2175) Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
N 30934

BOOKS.

SECONDHAND BOOKS—If you have valuable old Books to sell, we pay good prices. Apply to HASANALI GANGJI, 35, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
L 30942

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD.
PREMIER & LARGEST INDIAN HOTEL
MIRZAPUR STREET, CALCUTTA.
Excellent Arrangements,
Home Comforts.
CHARGES:—Rs. 10, 6, 4 & 2-8 per diem.
Special Concession for Monthly Boarders.
(Family suites with bath available
Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL"

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE GWALIOR

SUN BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,

Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. No 21934.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
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3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Moffusil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in the columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 190 of 1927.

HORMUSJI SORABJI MISTRY .....Plaintiff

vs.

GOWRISHANKER SUNDERJI TRIVEDI and another ....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 1st day of February, 1928, the following immoveable Property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at his Office in the Court House on FRIDAY, the 31st day of August, 1928, at the hour of 4-15 O'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All those pieces or parcels of lands or grounds with messuage tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon situate, lying and being at Manji Punchpakadi, Kasba Thana, Salsette, Registration Sub-District of Salsette, District Thana and entered in the village revenue book and the records of right of the village of Panchpakadi as under:—

Entry No.	Survey No.	Pardi No.	Plot No.	Ar.	Gun.	Assessment.
590	105	0	0	0-25-3/4		Rs. 2-8-0
2277	0	1	0	0-13-3/4		Re. 0-8-0

And all which land is bounded on towards the East by the land of Miya Panwalla now in the possession of Sorabji Dongriwalla and also by the land of Dawood Robeai, on or towards the West by the public Road beyond that the property of Samsel Moosa on or towards the South by the Wada of Samsel Moosa, on or towards the North by the watercourse.

For further particulars and conditions for sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Mr. G. B. PANDYA, attorney for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 13th day of July, 1928.
H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
30865

SUMMONS FOR DISPOSAL OF SUIT.

(Order 5, Rules 1 and 5.)
IN THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES AT THE ALIGARH, DISTRICT ALIGARH.

Suit No. 904 of 1928.

Firm Mahendra Brothers, Aligarh through Lalchand S/o Ganga Ram and Amolak Chand S/o Lalchand caste Naish Jalim of Aligarh, Proprietor of the said Firm..Plaintiff.

vs.

Firm Syed Nizam Amin Bhai, through Syed Nizam S/o Amin Bhai, caste Musalman Sandalwala of Ahmadnagar Mohalla Panch Chawri House, No. 3872 (Bombay Presidency) .....Defendant.

WHEREAS Plaintiff has instituted a suit against you for Rs. 142|12|0, you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person or by a pleader duly instructed, and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some person able to answer all such questions, on the 4th day of September, 1928, at 10 o'clock in the noon, to answer the claim; and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must be prepared to produce on that day all the witnesses upon whose evidence, and all the documents upon which, you intend to rely in support of your defence.

Take notice that, in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this 13th day of August, 1928.

JUDGE,
Subordinate Judge's Court, Aligarh.

NOTICE.

1. Should you apprehend your witnesses will not attend of their own accord, you can have a summons from this Court to compel the attendance of any witness, and the production of any document that you have a right to call upon the witness to produce, on applying to the Court and on depositing the necessary expenses.

2. If you admit the claim, you should pay the money into Court together with costs of the suit to avoid execution of the decree, which may be against your person or property or both.
30945

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY NO. 1672 OF 1927 (Amended).

Re: KANTILAL LALLUBHAI SHA, till lately carrying on business under the name and Style of Industrial Stores Supply Company in Mill stores and Machinery at Bank Street within the Fort of Bombay and also Re:—The said Industrial Stores Supply Company, a firm till recently dealing in Mill Stores and Machinery at Bank Street, within the Fort of Bombay ..... Adjudged Insolvents.

Ex parte: MESSRS. ORMERODS (India), Ltd., a firm and others. ..... Petitioning Creditors.

Whereas the abovenamed Kantilal Lallubhai Shah and his firm of Industrial Stores Supply Company have been duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvents do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvents do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon them, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

Dated this 15th day August, 1928.
K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.
30946

PUBLIC NOTICES.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for the information of the General Public that Copies of the Water Charges Rules for the year 1928-29 as sanctioned by the Standing Committee are now available for sale in the Office of the Hydraulic Engineer and can be had on payment of annas 2 per copy.

The following Religious, Benevolent and Educational Institutions will be charged water tax by meter measurement at the rate of annas 8 per 1,000 gallons from 1-4-1929.

"Premises used as Dharamshalas and Residences attached thereto, Dining places, Laganshalas, Schools, Colleges and Quarters connected with them and exclusively occupied by Students and Quarters belonging to them and occupied by the Teaching Staff and their families. Also Gymkhanas, and play-grounds connected with schools and colleges maintained for the exclusive use of the students and the Teaching Staff, Young Men and Women's Christian Associations, Seamen's Institute, Seamen's Rest, Soldiers' Home, Convents and Jamatkhanas.

(Sd.) H. P. CLAYTON,
Municipal Commissioner.

Bombay, 16th Aug. 1928.
30947

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF SILK GOODS, COLOURS & DYES, FURNITURE, ETC., LYING IN SHOP AT ALI UMER STREET (MISTRY MOHLLA), NEAR NUL BAZAR POLICE CHOWKEY.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., Receiver in Suit No. 455 of 1928 (Bai Rehmatbai vs. Khatri Mahomed Cassum), Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 17th instant sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the shop at Ali Umer Street, all the goods such as silk sarees, hand-kerchiefs, scarfs, colour and dye boxes, printing blocks, and furniture such as cup-boards, chairs, clock, safe, easy-chairs, benches, trunks, stools, lamps, frames, utensils, instruments, etc., in one lot or in separate lots.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale and the above is on view.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF TWO VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES AT SANDHURST ROAD AND AT KANDAWADI LANE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Purnanand Clubwala and Jasubhai, Attorneys or the Surviving Mortgagee Mr. Ramji Bhagwandas, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Dayashanker Devshanker and Bai Ratanbai alias Jijalbai, wife of the said Dayashanker Devshanker in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the said Surviving Mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 11th day of February, 1925, and made between the said Dayashanker Devshanker and Ratanbai alias Jijalbai, wife of the said Dayashanker Devshanker of the one part and Nathalal Bhagwandas since deceased and the said Ramji Bhagwandas of the other part, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction the properties described below on the days and time hereinafter mentioned, on the respective premises.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

PROPERTY AT SANDHURST ROAD. (OPPOSITE ROUND TEMPLE, KUMBHARWADA STREET, NALL BAZAR).

Sale on MONDAY, the 20th August, 1928, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the Premises:—

All that piece of leasehold land of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust for 999 years situate on the North side of Sandhurst Road known as Plot No. 69 of the Sandhurst Road (East) Estate of the Board of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust containing by admeasurement 436 square yards or thereabouts forming portion of lands bearing New Survey Nos. 4956, 4957, 4958 and 4959 and Cadastral Survey No. 3811 of Bhuleshwar Division, together with the messuages, tenements, hereditaments, buildings, fixtures, houses, out-houses, etc., erected and standing thereon, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 7591-93 and Street Nos. 85-95, Kumbharwada Street.

PROPERTY AT KANDAWADI LANE

Sale on TUESDAY, the 21st August, 1928, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the Premises:—

All that piece of land of the Pension and Tax tenure together with the stables, huts and tenements standing thereon, situate at Kandawadi Lane, Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1118.2 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue together with other land under Old No. 61, New Nos. 608, 614, Old Survey No. 521 and New Survey Nos. 7667 and 7668 and Cadastral Survey No. 226 of Girgaum Division, out of which a portion admeasuring 133 square yards and bearing Collector's New No. 614 is redeemed which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 784, 785, Street Nos. 2, 3.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. Purnanand Clubwala and Jasubhai, Attorneys for the Surviving Mortgagee, at their Office at No. 77, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF (POTATOES NOT EXCEEDING 2,000 PACKAGES) UNCLEARED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1879 and as from time to time amended and under instructions from the Manager, Bombay Port Trust Docks, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 18th August, 1928, at 11-30 a.m. at No. 12 Shed, Alexandra Dock.

Potatoes not exceeding 2,600 packages.

MENESSE & CO.

COOK—EASY
Fully Illustrated Catalogue FREE
ANNAPURNA COOKER Co.
Bg. Basavanguidi, Bangalore,
Bombay Agents:
Mafatlal Vasmalidas & Co.
Girgaum Back Road.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
6-30 and 10 p.m.
HAROLD LLOYD
IN
THE KID BROTHER
If you haven't laughed a second in all your born days, you'll Howl when you see the Comedy King's latest Masterpiece.
FREE LIST SUSPENDED.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30; 8-15 and 10 pm.
NIGHT LIFE OF NEW YORK
Featuring an all-Star Cast including—
DOROTHY GISH
ROD LA ROCQUE AND ERNEST TORRENCE.
Peppy Story of Metropolitan Jazz and Romance—woven around a Youth from the country, who had painted the old home town red, thrown into the vortex of the Mad whirl of Ceaseless Rounds of Pleasure!

MADAN THEATRES LTD.
PRESENT AT
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
6-30; 8-15 and 10 p.m.
A ROLLICKING FARCE OF A WANDERING BRIDEGROOM
THREE WEEKS IN PARIS
featuring a strong Cast including
MATT MOORE
AND
DOROTHY DEVORE
IN GAY PAREE.
—When it was easy to forget even the whinsome charms of the newly married bride he had so recently left behind.

TO-MORROW
will be released
The Imperial Film Co.'s
Newest Production
KAMALA KUMARI
OR
SABUR SHAH
Featuring the Emotional Star
ERMILINE
Known as Indian
MARY PICKFORD
Based on the Popular Indian Folklore
Scenarised and Directed by
B. P. MISRA, B. A.
at
Cinema Majestic
Girgaum.
Remember To-morrow
The 18th inst.

Krishna Cinema
Presents
From TO-MORROW and during the NEXT WEEK,
A SOCIAL PICTURE.
Silver Cloud
Heart appealing drama of Indian Society. Most attractive scenes.
Featuring well-known Star.
"Miss KUMUDINI"
Commencing from SATURDAY, 18th August, 1928,
at
Krishna Cinema
DUBASH THEATRE.

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World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

PRICES OPEN 18 POINTS HIGHER—WEEKLY WEATHER REPORT FAVOURABLE—DECLINE OF 34 POINTS—EXCESSIVE RAINS INCREASING WEEVILS—PRICES RECOPER AND ADVANCE—FUTURES 19 TO 27 POINTS HIGHER.

New York, August 16.

In sympathy with firmness of Liverpool futures, the New York futures market opened at a rise of 18 points but soon declined 34 points on selling pressure influenced by favourable weekly weather report. The crop has made good progress on the whole although there were some complaints of excessive rains and low temperatures. August is generally a hot month and showery weather which continues is promoting boll-Weevils. The outlook in the Western belt is satisfactory allowing normal deterioration which generally takes place at this time of the season. Later on prices recovered and advanced on short covering and absences of selling pressure on reports of excessive rains over the Eastern belt and increasing boll-weevil complaints. The market was very steady but before the closed reacted 8 points and closed at a net rise of 19 to 27 points. Sport Cotton prices improved 25 points to 19.20c.

The New Orleans futures market was stead and closed at a rise of 22 to 23 points. Spot Cotton prices were raised by 25 points to 18.94c.

PRIVATE CABLES:

January Highest 18.96 (2-48 p.m.) Lowest 18.3 (11-20 a.m.)

October Highest 18.98 Lowest 18.55.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden Co. cable under date 15th Inst. as under:—

"Shorts nervousa in increasing private report of deterioration, but weekly weather report exceptionally favourable."

Reuter:—"Market is nervous and irregular, the unsettling factors being unfavourable Eastern Belt forecast and favourable Western Belt forecast."

From New York:—"Government weather report quite favourable except Eastern Belt where too much rain. Market shows considerable resistance on declines. General feeling seems better. Advise buying on weak spots."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Aug. 15.

October	18.91+.20
December	18.93+.22
January	18.88+.21
March	19.01+.25
May	19.03+.27
Middling Spot	19.20+.25

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Aug. 15.

October	18.32+.22
January	18.48+.26
Middling Spot	18.94+.23

NEW YORK.

New York. 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

October	18.75
January	18.74
March	18.81
New York. Noon Call.	
October	18.57
January	18.67
March	18.75
New Orleans. 9-30 a.m.	
October	18.17
January	18.30
March	18.39

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, August 15.

Scinde, Sulky Good	7..35+.25
Scinde, Fine	7.68+.25
Scinde, Superfine	7.85+.25
Bengal, Good	7.10+.25
Bengal, Fully Good	7.35+.25
Bengal, Fine	7.60+.25
Oomra, Good	7.65+.25
Oomra, Fully Good	7.95+.25
Oomra, Fine	8.25+.25
Broach Fully Good	8.80+.25
Broach, Fine	9.05+.25
Broach, Superfine	9.30+.25

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, August 15.

August	16.95+.21
September	17.25+.21
October	17.35+.18
November	17.40+.21
December	17.50+.18
January	17.50+.16
February	17.50+.16
March	17.68+.16
April	17.68+.16
May	17.73+.16
June	17.73+.16
July	17.86+.16
August	17.83+.16
Sakellaridis, F.G.F., Spot	18 30+.45

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

P. P. Bales	1928-29	1927-28
Receipts to date	15-8-28 45000	198000
" Yesterday do	5000	20000
Exports to date do	96000	159000
Stock at Ports 10-8-28	513000	926000
" Interior Towns do	286000	364000
" Liverpool 10-8-28	749000	1147000
Visible Supply 10-8-28	2062000	3191000
Quantity in Sight do	57000	228000

LIVERPOOL

Reports of Unfavourable Weather—General buying and short Covering—closed easy on poor New York—Futures 15 to 18 points Higher—Sales 5,000 Bales:—

Liverpool, August 15.

As a result of unfavourable weather reports showing excessive rains over the Eastern belt the Liverpool futures market opened firm at a rise of 17 to 20 points. The buying was general and owing to short covering prices improved further but later on reacted on poor response from New York. The market closed at a net rise of 15 to 18 points. Middling spot prices advanced 29 points at 10-51d. per lb. and sales amounted to 5,000 Bales.

East Indian Spot Cotton prices were raised by 25 points and sales totalled to 1,100 Bales. Empire futures improved 17 to 15 points while Egyptian futures advanced 21 to 16 points.

Messrs. Langley & Co. have received the following cable from our Liverpool Agents:

"Advanced on lses favourable crop report East and report Boll-Weevil activity. Broke sharply on poor New York. Weekly weather generally favourable except Texas fair and Georgia poor. July consumption 439,000. Garside Estimate Consumption 15,700,000."

U. S. MILL CONSUMPTION FOR JULY 1928.

The figures are returned at 439,000, a decrease of 72,000 as against last month and a decrease of 130,000 compared with July last year.

It should be remembered that during July the U. S. Mills have been closed for one week.

Stocks show a reduction of 152,000 bales and Spindles a reduction of 400,000 compared with last month.

From the Census Bureau returns the season's consumption has been 6,833,000 bales of cotton and 757,000 linters, a total of 7,590,000 as against 8,005,000 last season.

APPROXIMATE STRADDLE DIFFERENCES.

BOMBAY—LIVERPOOL.

Broach A/May Liverpool March (expected) Rs. 78/-.

NEW YORK-LIVERPOOL (Yesterday's).

October 93; January 84; March 83.

Opinion:—To-day the market is easy due to nervousness in connection with the settlement. We consider this provides a good opportunity to effect purchases locally and we continue to advise this action both here and in the Home markets.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following Cables from Liverpool:—

(1) Light rains Eastern belt. Geting too much rain in Eastern belt. The plant is fruiting fairly satisfactorily.

(2) General buying, less for Sale.

(3) Weather Map Low temperatures, Scattered rains reported in Eastern and Central belts, heavy rains Georgia. Weekly Government Weather report fairly favourable. Louisiana poor, Georgia, Carolinas crop has been damaged by excessive rains.

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cables D/- 15th Inst. fram their Liverpool friends:—

(1) "Weather reports seem less favourable owing to low temperature gulf storms."

(2) "Weevil report increasing causing steadiness."

(3) "Bears covering on rains Eastern Belt. Complaints weevil damage."

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cables:—

From Liverpool:—

9-30 A. M:—"Light to moderate rain Eastern Belt. Forecast more rains expected Eastern Belt. Somewhat unfavourable."

4-45 P. M:—"Weekly weather report favourable except East, where some damage high winds and rain. Carolina good progress has been made. Georgia poor. Central Belt shedding freely. Oklahoma good. Texas fair."

8-50 P. M:—"Unfavourable weather East belt."

From, Dallas, Texas:—

"Consider boll-weevil and worm complaint Think market will go higher."

From New Orleans:—

"General eeling is becoming less bearish. Crop reports are somewhat less favourable Chances are in favour of market somewhat improving."

From Liverpool: "Prominent operators straddling, buying May Liverpool, and selling May New York about 85 points, seems reasonable."

NEW YORK COTTON—DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Aug. 15.

Bales.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	5,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	2,000

BOMBAY.

SOME BUYING—EASY LIVERPOOL.—GENERAL FEELING NERVOUS—CLOSED QUIET.

Bombay, August 16.

Inspite a rise of 20 points in New York futures the local market opened easy at Rs. 353/8 for Broach A/M. delivery and declined to Rs. 352/12. At this level there was scattered buying and prices

LATEST WEATHER OVER COTTON BELT.

Liverpool August 15 (0-45 A. M.)

Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

"Light to moderate rains Eastern Belt, Montgomery, (Alabama) Texas, and Gulf. More rains expected. No consequence."

quickly hardened to Rs. 358/. There was general liquidation and Liverpool being easy prices declined and were quoted at 4-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J/A.		333
Broach A/M.		351
Oomra D/J.		318
Bengal D/J.		284
June		9.84+.17
July	9.83	9.84+.17
August		9.81+.17
Middling Spot		10.51+.29

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, Aug. 16.

The Forward market opened for Broach A.-M. delivery at Rs. 353, but declined to Rs. 351-8. The general feeling is nervous and rates at 6-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach J.-A. 333.
Broach A.-M. 352.
Oomra D.-J. 318.
Bengal D.-J. 284.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, August 16.

August	232.50—0.70
November	230.40—0.50
February	229.00—0.10

DAILY ROOM RATE.

Bombay, August 16.

Bengal D./J.	283
Broach A./M.	352
Broach J./A.	335
Umra D./J.	319

SPOT RATE.

Bengal	279	272	265	257
S. P.	277	270	263	255
Rajputana	279	272	265	257
Broach	355	350	340	333
S. D.	350	345	338	331
P. A.	363	358	351	343
K. V.	346	341	336	329
Dholera	343	338	333	326
Kaljan	341	338	333	326
Cutch		346	341	334
Surat	406	401	396	391
Rajpipla	402	397	392	387
Navsari	426	421	416	411
Umra No. 3	325	318	311	301
C. P. No. 1	345	338	331	321
C. P. No. 2	335	328	321	311
Southern	345	340	333	326
Comptah		360	350	340

READY COTTON SALES.

100 Gokaldas Dossa Broach 347
100 Busan & Co. Bengal 285
100 G. V. Lanke & Co Kurudwadi 265.
100 Premji Naranj Saiku 272
100 Toyomankwa Ellichpur 292
100 L. K. Vasanji Nagar 257.
100 Volkart Bros Sailu 280.
100 Forbes & Co. Muttria 240
100 Japan T. & Co. Karanja 306
100 do Khandwa 280
100 do Malkapur 280
200 G. G. Kesha & Co Khandesh 265
200 A Damilar Itola 338½
100 DO Nagpur 329
100 Japan T. & Co. Hingoli 280

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, August 15.

	Opening	Closing
August		10.01+.19
September		9.94+.22
October	9.83	9.84+.18
November		9.78+.16
December		9.78+.16
January	9.80	9.79+.15
February		9.79+.16
March	9.83	9.82+.16
April		9.83+.16
May	9.83	9.85+.18

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, August 15.

Bales.

Sales at Liverpool	5,000
Sales on Speculation	600
Sales of East Indian Cotton	1,100

BULLION MARKET

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd.)

SILVER.

Bombay, Aug. 16.

London Ready 27-2.
London Forward 27-3.
America Cent. 59-2.
China Opening 2-8-4, Closing 2-8-5.
Ready 61-13.
Sawan Opening 61-10, Highest 61-14, Lowest 61-10, Now 61-13
Tejimundi 0-10-0.
Bhadon Opening 61-11, Highest 61-15, Lowest 61-11, Now 61-15.
Tejimundi 1-1.
Tone of Silver:—Quiet and idle. Nothing doing.

GOLD.

Bombay, Aug. 16.

Ready 21-6-9.
Sawan 21-6-9.
Bhadon 21-7.
National City 21-9.
N. Manordass 21-8-6
N. Motilall 21-6-9.

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 16.

B. C. RATE—
T T 1|5 7|8 D D 1|5 29|32.
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 29/32 August.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 15/16.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 15/16 Sept.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 31/32 Oct.
Banks Buying T T 1|5 31|32.
Banks Buying D D 1|6.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1|6 3|16 mail.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 7|32 Aug|Sept.
NEW YORK—
B C. T T 277.
Banks Selling T T 276-1|2.
Banks Buying T T 275 1|4.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 270-1/2
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 922.
Banks Buying D D 932.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 950.
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 124.
Banks Buying 60 Days 121.
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 138 3|4.
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 181.
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 155 1|2.
JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 60 1|4.
CROSS RATE—
New York—London 4 85 9|16 15th inst.
Shanghai—London 2|8 3|16 16th inst.
London—Japan 1|10 1|4 15th inst.
London—Paris 124.25 15th inst.
London—Belgium 34.90 15th inst.
London—Switzerland 25.22 15th inst.
London—Italy 92.80 15th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold Nominal £4-4-11 1-2 15th inst., £4-4-10 1|2 14th inst.
Silver London Ready Nominal 27 1|8 15th inst., 27 3|16 14th inst.
Silver London Forward Nominal 27 3|16 15th inst., 27 1|4 14th inst.
Silver New York Ready 59 1|8 15th inst., 59 1|4 14th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 4 9|32 per cent. 15th inst., 4 9|32 per cent. 14th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 4 9|16 per cent. 15th inst., 4 9|16 per cent. 14th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 3-3|4 per cent
3 months 2-1/2 per cent.
6 months 3-1/2 per cent.
12 months 4-1/4 per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Aug. 16.

The market has ruled steady to-day by evidencing a rise of about 1|2 anna per cwt. both in Ready and Forward prices ruling yesterday evening.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13-14 1|2 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 8-11 per cwt. F. B. H.
S. S. Gajana Rs. 8-10 1|4 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment July Rs. 8-9 1|2 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment August Rs. 8-9 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment September Rs. 8-9 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment October-December Rs. 8-9 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment January-March Rs. 8-10 per cwt. F. B. H.
Tone:—Steady.

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION

Bombay, Aug. 16.

Castorseeds: September Opening Rs. 49-5, Highest Rs. 49-8, Lowest Rs. 49-2, Closing Rs. 49-7-6.

Castorseeds: May Opening Rs. 48-15, Highest Rs. 49-1, Lowest Rs. 48-12, Closing Rs. 49-0-6.

Cottonseeds: January Opening Rs. 4-10. Closing Rs. 4-10.

Groundnut Seeds: February Opening Rs. 56-6, Highest Rs. 56-11, Closing Rs. 56-10.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

IRREGULAR PRICE MOVEMENT

UNDERTONE QUIET BUT STEADY

Bombay, August 16.

Cotton mill shares opend stead and improved further on steady buying but registered a sharp break on the news of breaking down of the mill strike conference. At the decline there was little covering which resulted in a small recovery. Tata Iron opened steady and improved but declined. Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 831/4, advanced to Rs. 842, declined to Rs. 827/8 and closed at Rs. 831/4. Fuzal opened at Rs. 802/8 improved to Rs. 807/8 but declined to Rs. 793/8 and closed at Rs. 796/4. Pearls advanced to Rs. 518/12 but after declining to Rs. 507/8 closed at Rs. 508/12. Century advanced Rs. 7/8 after opening at Rs. 370/- The close was quiet at Rs. 371/4. Tata Iron Defd opened at Rs. 235 and advanced to Rs. 247/8 to decline to Rs. 240/10. Ordinary opened at 69/8 and improved to Rs. 71/- but closed at 69/-0. Cement shares ruled steady.

COTTON.

COTTON MILLS.

Bombay, Aug. 15.

Paid up.		Closing Rates. Rs. a. p.
100	Ahmed. Advance	380 0 0
50	Apollo	6 0 0
500	Bombay Cotton	241 4 0
200	Bombay Dyeing	831 4 0
200	Fazulbhoy xd	796 4 0
250	Century	371 4 0
100	Colaba Land	133 12 0
500	Central India Pref.	486 4 0
100	Coorla	160 0 0
100	Crescent	147 8 0
250	Currim.	180 0 0
500	David	240 0 0
250	Dawn	565 0 0
200	Edward Sassoon	96 4 0
10	E D Sassoon	0 11 6
100	Elphinstone	13 0 0
50	Finlay	120 0 0
500	F. Petit	335 0 0
100	Globe	20 0 0
100	Gokak	122 8 0
100	Indian Bleaching	237 8 0
25	Central India	491 4 0
100	Indore Malwa xd	366 4 0
250	Jamshed Mfg.	37 8 0
100	Khatau	90 0 0
50	Kasturchand	20 2 0
100	Kohinoor	213 12 0
100	Laxmi Cotton	1715 0 0
100	Madhavrai Scd.	8 0 0
100	Morarji	1600 0 0
100	Manekji Petit	1500 0 0
100	Meyer Sassoon	75 0 0
200	New Great	247 8 0
100	New City	112 8 0
200	Pearls	508 12 0
250	Simplex	116 4 0
100	Sholapur	6625 0 0
50	Swan	125 0 0
250	Swadeshi	465 0 0
500	Tata Mill	50 0 0
500	Vishnu Cotton	2655 0 0

BANKS.

500	Imperial X.D.	1460 0 0
50	India X.D.	91 8 0
£5	Eastern	91 8 0
£12-1/2	National Bank	£52-1/2

RAILWAYS.

500	Ah. Prantej	932 8 0
100	Amritsar Patti	188 0 0
100	Cen. Prov. Rly. xd	102 0 0
100	Dhond Baramati	101 0 0
100	Guzerat Rly.	91 0 0
100	Hoshiarpur	97 8 0
100	Khulna Bagirhaut Rly.	95 0 0
90	Mandhra Bhon	77 0 0
100	Sara Sirajgunj	97 0 0
100	Sialkote	102 0 0
100	Sindh Lt. Rly.	140 0 0
100	Upper Sindh	88 8 0
500	Tapti Valley	715 0 0

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Ahmedabad Electric	143 0 0
100	Andhra Valley	692 8 0
100	Alcock	342 8 0
125	B. Burma x.d.	775 0 0
125	B Burma No. 1 xd	282 8 0
10	Br. India Insurance	7 4 0
50	Tramway Pref.	70 0 0
250	Bombay Steam	276 4 0
50	Bombay Telephone xd	52 8 0
100	Bundi Cement	24 4 0
100	Indian Cement	354 6 0
190	United Cement	100 0 0
10	Central India Mining	14 8 0
£1	Eastern Chemical Ord.	4 8 0
sh. 2	do. do. Defd.	1 4 0
100	Katni Ordinary xd	256 4 0
100	Katni Deferred xd	900 0 0
25	New India Insur.	20 4 0
10	Punjab P. Cement Ord.	15 10 0
10	Punjab P. Cement Pref.	13 8 0
50	Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mills	82 8 0
10	Shivrajpur	31 8 0
15	Scindia Steam	14 2 0
75	Tata Iron Deferred	241 4 0
999	Tata Iron Deferred	241 4 0
90	Tata Iron 1st Pref	139 0 0
100	Tata Iron 2nd Pref.	92 0 0
100	Tata Hydro	1060 0 0
100	Tata Oil	32 0 0
100	Tata Power Ord.	512 8 0
1000	Tata Power Pref.	917 8 0
	Tata Iron Ordy.	69 12 0

LONDON METALS.

London, August 15.

Copper, English Best Selected	£65-5/8
Copper Braziers	£76-1/4
Yellow Metal	£65
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	£21.1/2
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge	£13-3/8
Tin, English Ingots	£212
Quicksilver, per bottle (75 lb.)	£23

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Aug. 15.

Demand Bills	485.00

SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug. 16.

3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 73-11-0.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-38 Rs. 93|8.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 93-4.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 85/8
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 100/4
5 per cent. Loan due 1935 Rs. 100-12
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 102|.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 106/1
5-1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105/6.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 102|14.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 103|14.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 105/2
6-1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 110/8.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 84-12
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 84.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 84.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 110|12.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs 101.

Forward Rates:—13th Aug. sett.
3-1|2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 73-10-9, 1945/55 Rs. 106/0/0
Tone of Market:—Quiet.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Aug. 16.

3 Months discounts 4-9|32 per cent.
6 Months discounts 4-9|16 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1|2 per cent.
Money Call 3|4 per cent.
One Month 2 per cent.
Three Months 2-1/2 per cent.
Six Months 3-1|2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate 5 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, August 15.

T T Berlin on London	20.37
T T Amsterdam on London	12.10-1/2
T T Brussels on London	Closed
T. T. Madrid on London	29.11
T T Milan on London	Closed
T T Berne on London	25-22
T T Paris on London	Closed
T T London on Prague	16.75

LINSEED OIL.

London, August 15.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.
Delivery paid Sept/Dec. 27/7-1/2
Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.
Delivery paid Jan/Apl. 28/3

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, August 15.

Chartered Bank of India A. & C.	£22
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Register)	£137-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£9-1/2
National Bank	£54-3/4
Eastern Bank	£7-1/8
Funding Loan 4 p. c.	£89-1/4
Conversion Loan	£77-3/4
Indian Loan 5-1/2 p. c.	£102
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p. c.	£54-3/4
Indian Stock 3 p. c. Sterling Loan	£61-1/4
Indian Stock 3.1/2 p. c. Sterling Loan	71-3/8
Consols	£55-5/8
War Loan 5 p. c.	£102-1/4
Victory Bonds 4 p. c.	£95-1/8

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, August 15.

Interest, Day to Day Loans	4-1/2 p.c.
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans	3-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months	4.9/32 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months	4-9/16p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	4-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	5-1/4 p.c.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Aug. 16.

	Cwts.
Wheat	775
Linseed	2,242
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	163
Gingellyseeds	385
Poppyseed	55
Groundnuts	3,988
Castorseed	1,642
Rice	442
Myrabollams	114
Cottonseed	7,512
Mowraseed	1,564
Gram	2,152
Joowar	700
Barley	95
Bajree	393
	Tons.
Coal	1,400

FAILURES IN COTTON MARKET

FIVE DEFAULTING FIRMS

Bombay, Aug. 16.

As a result of abnormal fluctuations and heavy decline in the values of raw cotton, several failures in the local cotton market were anticipated and the market was prepared to some extent. To-day the following five firms, which are members of the East India Cotton Association, Ltd., were declared defaulters owing to their inability to meet the differences of losses on open business. These differences were due on basis of the quotations fixed on the 9th instant, namely, Broach Rs. 379.

Messrs. Chimanlal Sarabhai.
Messrs. Vurdhman and Co., Ltd.
Messrs. Vurdhman Bros.
Messrs. Chiranjilal Jajodia.
Messrs. Bhagwanji Vallabhji.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Bombay, August. 16.

General Remarks.—The monsoon remains active in the south of the Peninsula and has extended in the Konkan and into the Central Provinces. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan, Hyderabad North and Malabar, and local in the United Provinces West, Mysore, Madras Southeast, the Madras Deccan and the Madras Coast North, while a few falls have occurred in the Central Provinces, the Punjab East and North, Gujarat, the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad South. Skies are generally overcast in Gujarat, Mysore, Malabar, Madras Southeast and the Madras Coast North, moderately to heavily clouded in the rest of the Peninsula lightly to moderately clouded in the central parts of the country, the United Provinces and parts of the Punjab and Rajputana, and clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual in the United Provinces, the west Central Provinces, Berar, Rajputana, Sind and most of the Punjab and also in parts of the Madras Deccan and the north Madras Coast. Temperatures were locally above normal in the United Provinces and the Madras Coast North. The highest temperature recorded yesterday was 101 deg. at Hissar Lahore and Jacobabad.

Forecast.—No large change.

Rainfall recorded at 8 hrs.

Station	Rainfall past 24 hours.
Ambala	0.87"
Mount Abu	0.26"
Deesa	0.10"
Veraval	0.01"
Nagpur	0.06"
Raipur	0.31"
Ratnagiri	0.31"
Marmugao	0.26"
Karwar	0.75"
Sholapur	0.02"
Belgaum	0.14"
Aurangabad	0.12"
Nizamabad	0.15"
Hyderabad	0.34"
Bangalore	1.16"
Mangalore	2.90"
Calicut	0.32"
Cochin	0.42"
Madras	0.43"
Colombo	0.20"

BOMBAY.—
Local Rainfall recorded at 8 hrs.—
Colaba Observatory 0.76"
" total from 1st June to date 61.64 (10.96" above normal)
St. George's Hospital 1.11"
J. J. Hospital 0.13"
Maximum temperature 87 deg. (2 deg. above normal.)
Minimum temperature 75 deg. (1 deg. above normal.)

INDIAN DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hrs., Wednesday, the 15th of August 1928, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The monsoon has weakened in Burma, Assam and Bengal, but remains normally active in the south of the Peninsula. It has extented in Bihar and along the submontane districts of the United Provinces and the Punjab, into Kashmir. Conditions are becoming unsettled in the north Bay of Bengal.

Forecast.—An increase of rain in Tenasserim and an extension in south Bengal, Orissa and the east Central Provinces and along the frontier.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—There has been local rain in the United Provinces West and the Central Provinces East, with a few falls in the United Provinces East and the Central Provinces West; Mukteswar has had 1.3 in. Bareilly 0.4 in. and Gorakhpur, Roorkee, Pendra and Mussoorie 0.3 in. each. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the United Provinces West and Central India West, and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect over most of the division. Maximum temperature was above normal in the United Provinces East, Central India East and the Central Provinces. The highest temperature in the division yesterday was 100 dg. at Cawnpore.

Northwest India.—Rainfall has occured locally in the Punjab East and North and Kashmir and at a few stations in Baluchistan; Simla has had 1.8 in. Harnai 0.6 in. Ludhiana 0.4 in. Sonamarg 0.' in. Skies are overcast in Gujrat, moderately to heavily clouded in the northeast Punjab, Kashmir and the North-West Frontier Province, lightly to moderately clouded in the southwest Punjab and Rajputana, and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in the southeast Punjab, Rajputana and Sind, maximum temperature was below normal in Kashmir. The highest maximum temperature recorded in the division was 107 deg. at Mirjawa.

The Peninsula—Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan, Mysore and Malabar, and local in the Madras Deccan and the Madras Coast North, while a few falls have occurred in the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad South and Madras Southeast; Mangalore has had 2.6 in. Chitaldrag 1.' in. Cuddalore 1.5 in. Marmagao 0.8 in. Vizagapatam 0.8 in. Gopalpur 0.7 in. Karwar and Mercara 0.6 in. each and Belgaum and Calicut 0.4 in. each. Skies are overcast in Mysore and Malabar, moderately to heavily clouded in the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan and Madras Southeast, and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is locally in defect in the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad South and the Madras Coast North. Maximum temperature was above normal in Hyderabad South and the Madras Coast North, and the minimum in Hyderabad North.

Special reports of heavy rainfall.—August 14th and 15th, Kasauli (Punjab) 2.3 in. and 5.2 in. respectively: August 13th, Murgha (Baluchistan) 1.0 in.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, August 15.

Rozario Santa Fe(per 63 lb. Cargoes.—
Shipment sellers August 44/
Carletta Russo, per 63 lb. Cargoes.—
Shipment sellers August 46/9
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels.—
Shipment sellers August 45/3
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels.—
Afloat hull paid 45/3

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, August 15.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta.—
Oct/Dec. per cwt 12/10-1/2
Jan/Mar. per cwt 13/
C. & F. Bombay.—
Oct/Dec. per cwt 12/11
C. & F. Karachi.—
Oct/Dec per cwt 12/11-3/4

LONDON RUBBER.

London, August 15.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed lb. Spot -/9-7/16 Sellers.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, August 15.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton.—
Shipment sellers Aug/Sept. £9/2/6
Castorseed, Bombay, ton.—
Shipment sellers Aug/Sept. £17/10/0
Rapeseed Toria ton.—
Shipment Value Aug/Sept. £18/12/6

LINSEED.

London, August 15.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Shipment sellers Aug/Sept. £15/8/3
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Shipment sellers Sept/Oct. £17/16/3
Linseed, La Plata C.I.F., ton.—
Shipment sellers Aug/Sep. £17/6/9
Linseed, Bombay.—
Shipment quoted Aug/Sept. £16/2/6

WEEKLY BULLION REVIEW.

(Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee).

Bombay, Aug. 15.

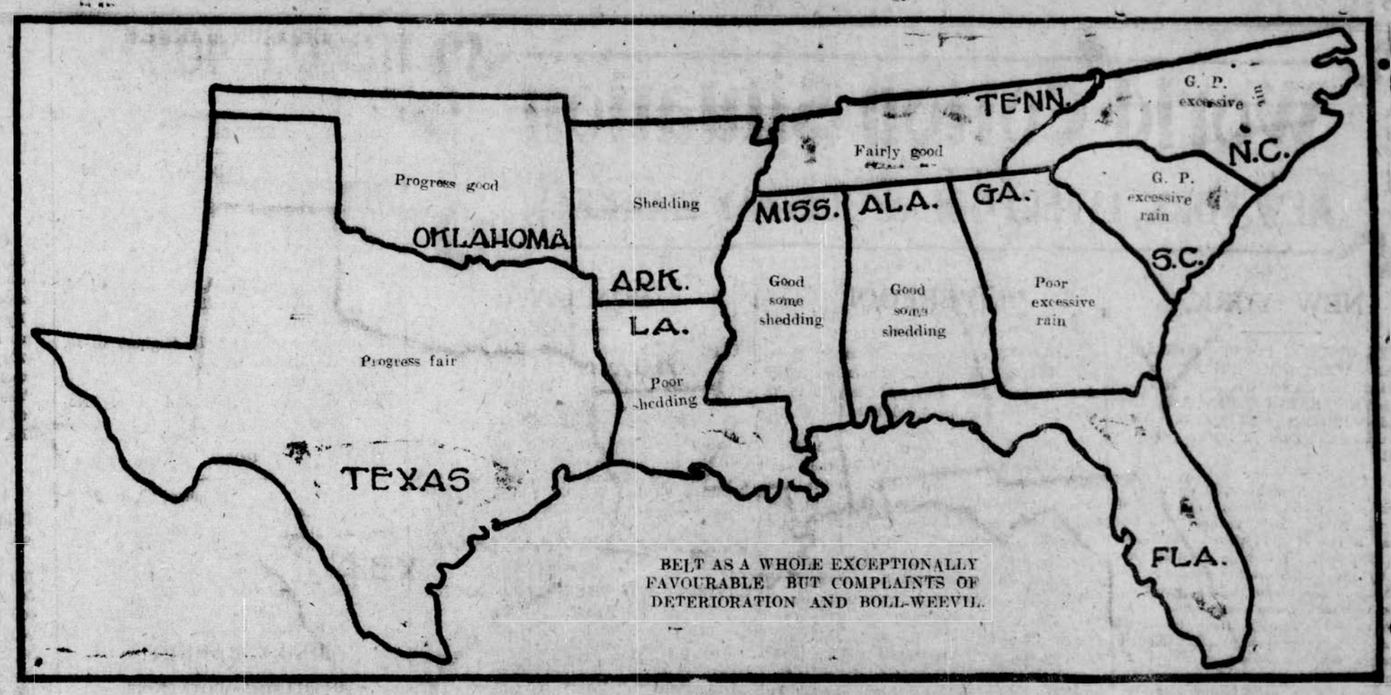
Our Silver market has, since the last Report, remained quiet but steady throughout the week with slight improvement in the prices. In the middle of the week prices advanced on short-covering and general buying encouraged by better Shanghai Exchange, but later declined on long liquidation and Bazar operations selling. On the whole the market has moved within a sclaping range, the amount of bussiness being small Commission Houses have remained buyers on declines and sellers on advances. The temporary rise in Shanghai Exchange, which appeared owing to disquieting political situation in Manchuria and Japan was not maintained, because of the situation there being improved. The highest price touched during the week was Rs 62/5 for the first settlement on the 10th instant and the lowest Rs. 61-11 on the 13th instant, the range for the week being Rs. 0-10. T. T. Shanghai on London is 0 1/8 higher than the last week: the highest price was 2-8 3/8 on the 10th inst. and the lowest 2-8 1/8 on the 13th instant.

The London price is 0 3/16 higher. The market was steady with India and China being moderate buyers while Continent mostly a seller. America has remained inactive, while London speculators inclined to sell on advances. The New York price is 59 cents i. e. 0 1/4 cents higher than the last week's closing. The highest price was 59 1/4 cents on the 9th instant and the lowest 58 3/4 cents on the 7th instant.

The prices for Gold are almost the same Yesterday's closing rates were Rs. 21-7-0 for ready Rs. 21-7-3 for the first settlement and Rs. 21/7/6 for the second settlement. London price remains about unchanged at £ 4.4-11 1/2.

In view of the narrow fluctuations we are having in silver for the present, it would be advisable to act on both ways buying in easy markets and selling on

CROP CONDITION OVER AMERICAN COTTON-BELT.



STANDARDISATION & HOW IT IS DONE

WHO GETS LION'S SHARE?

DANGE PUTS WORKERS' POINT OF VIEW

Mr. S. A. Dange, one of the leaders of the Bombay mill strike, writes:—

The Standardization scheme, which the mill-owners have thrown on the face of the workers, is a product of a sub-committee of two of them, Messrs. Stones, the Manager of the Sassoons, and Mr. Saklatwalla of the Tatas. Practically, the whole scheme is believed to have been worked out on special conditions prevailing in some of the Sassoon mills. Testing of output, clocking a certain machine, product or worker seems to have been done under the direction of one or two men alone. When the Tariff Board recommended Standardization, they added very significant qualification, that the Standardization to be satisfactory must be prepared in "consultation with the workers." The owners have been working on the scheme a long time, but not nee have they consulted any workers' rganization. The wages-rate, the output er man and machine have been fixed according to the owner's expert's liking and n many places according to his whim. Therefore, in this matter, the following extracts relating to how Standardization hould be worked out may be of interest o those, who would not like the workers o be starved by the Bombay mill-owners' rbitrary and ruinous method of fixing he workers' wages, or experiments done. o one knows where, how and by whom.

The Australian Government sent a delegation of four representatives of Capital nd four of Labour to study industrial onditions in the United States.

Mr. H. Grant Adam accompanied the delegation as the representative of a group of Australian newspapers. After his return he published his observations in a book, entitled "An Australian Looks at America", in July, 1927. Regarding he question how piece-work rates are determined in any particular trade or any variety of production, the author describes wo systems prevailing in U. S. A.—one, uite arbitrary and oppressive and which prevails where labour is unorganized and nother, in which the worker has some oice of determination and which prevails n organised industries

METHODS OF STANDARDIZATION.

The method generally in force for fixing of piece-work rates (in the industries, where labour is unorganised and therefore unable to influence the employers) is as follows:—

The Company engages, either temporarily or permanently, a staff of time-study engineers. For each process in the manufacture of the product these men work out the number of units the average worker should be able to turn out in one hour. The Company then determines, from a study of the local market-price of labour, a minimum wage-rate for this class of work, and fixes a price to be paid per unit. That price will enable the fast and industrious worker to earn from twenty to thirty per cent. more than the minimum wage. This enables the average worker, who is neither fast nor industrious, to earn something near the minimum rate, although most employers admit that they are not inclined to keep employees who persistently fail to earn more than the minimum.

It is almost unnecessary to say that in America this method of determining rates for piece-work does not meet with the approval of organised labour. I should be very surprised indeed if it would meet with the approval of organized labour in Australia either, seeing that it gives the employer the sole voice in determining the basic rate. The time-study engineers are entirely under the employers' direction, and so it is inevitable they should consider his interests first.

The only protection for the worker is a general understanding that when a worker complains that the number of units cannot be produced in the specified time the management must demonstrate to him that it can. As the demonstrator would not be an average worker, but an expert selected by the time-study staff, this cannot be regarded, from the worker's point of view, as very satisfactory protection.

THE LION'S SHARE.

It is also true that under every system of piece-work that I had the chance to study, the proportion of profit that went to the worker diminished as the number of units he produced over the basic number increased; so that the worker did not actually get the full reward for his harder work and greater skill. The employer got the larger share. There is no just reason for that arrangement. It gives grounds for the arguments used by organized labour against the system of piece-work as it is operated in unorganized industries throughout America.

The method followed in organised industries is different.

As a matter of fact, piece-work is in force under nearly all the American union agreements regarding workers engaged in manufacture.

HOW THEY DO IT IN ORGANISED INDUSTRY.

The method of fixing the rates is as follows:—

The employers make the usual time-studies and draw up their schedule of rates. At the same time the union makes its own time-study. It does so by clocking the work of six or a dozen workers over a long period, the workers being ignorant of the fact that they are being clocked. The two parties, each with its separate schedule that will stand good for one year. If the two sides cannot agree, one of three things may happen. There may be a strike, or there may be a lock-out, or there may be voluntary arbitration. The third is generally the solution adopted, and once the unions have agreed to arbitration they invariably abide by the decision of the arbiter.

WHEN TO END MILL-STRIKE?

"SHRAVAN MONDAY" THE 20TH INST

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir—Your timely services, rendered for ending the mill-strike, sooner than expected, will be highly appreciated by the starving strikers and their helpless dependants. In my last letter I stated that the strikers should resume work, as soon as the Mill-owners' Association publishes in all the Marathi, Gujarati and English Papers that they are prepared to open all the 83 mills the same day—instead of the group system and that they should join *under protest*. To make the point clear to the mill-owners as well as to mill-strikers, I say, that all the Mill-operatives who are on strike for these four months' should resume work from first Shravan Monday, the 20th inst., being the most auspicious day—being Nag-panchami—on the old terms of *pre-strike* wages, and not standardised wages. And the mill-owners' Association should convene a special meeting on Friday, the 17th by 12 noon, and issue final orders to the following effect, that (1) all the 83 mills in Bombay and Kurla will be opened from the first Shravan Sunday, the 19th inst. if Nagpanchami is to be observed as a Holiday by all the mill-workers. (2) That all the strikers should be paid their wages at the "old pre-strike" rates and not standardised wages.

(3) That by the end of October 1928, the question of standardised wages should be settled, once and for all-and should not be enforced without the approval of the mill-workers, as they know better—whether they are favourable or not by comparing the old and the new rates. (4) Lastly, till the middle of November 1928, weekly payment system should be introduced in every mill, to give a temporary relief to all the needy workmen, on account of *Narali Purnima* on 30th inst., *Gokul Astami* on 6th September 1928, *Ganeshchaturthi* on the 17th proximo, *Dasorah* in October 1928 and *Divali* in November, the first weekly payment should be on the 28th inst. Hence, I appeal to both Mill-owners and the strikers to approve of my timely sugestions and thus end the strike by Monday 20th instant.—Yours, etc.,

NARAYANRAO KULKARNI.

B. B. C. I. ADVISORY COMMITTEE

NO ELECTRIC FANS FOR THIRD CLASS COMPARTMENTS

BOMBAY, Aug. 15.

The Agent, B.B. and C.I. Railway, has issued the following statement:—

The following subjects among others were discussed at the 43rd meeting of B.B. & C.I. Railway Local Advisory Committee held on the 26th July 1928:—

CONSTITUTION OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE:—The Chairman recalled the discussion which had taken place in March 1926 on the subject of the formation of a Branch Committee at Ajmer for the Metre Gauge and the reasons which had then led the Committee to the conclusion that there was no immediate necessity for taking action in that direction.

Since then the question had been revived by an interpellation in the Legislative Assembly last February as to why this Administration did not have two separate committees for the Broad Gauge and Metre Gauge. Also, Rai Sahib Harbilas Sarda of Ajmer had made a statement to the effect that he thought the existing Advisory Committee of the B.B. & C.I. Railway in Bombay appeared to concern itself only with the Broad Gauge.

This statement, the Chairman pointed out, was incorrect, for, as the Committee were aware, in addition to questions affecting the railway as a whole, there were many, which came under discussion, which solely concerned the metre gauge system.

Nevertheless, the Chairman continued, the present constitution of the Committee had been under his consideration for some time past, and, while he was averse to adding to the number of representatives on the Committee, yet, in view of the representation made, he had come to the conclusion that without going to the length of having a separate committee for the Metre Gauge, it would be possible to meet the situation by appointing to the Committee a representative nominated by the Rajputana Government.

PROVISION OF INTER CLASS ACCOMMODATION AND ABOLITION OF 3RD CLASS ACCOMMODATION ON 15 DOWN AND 16 UP MAIL TRAINS:—The Chairman explained that from 1st September this year, 15 Down would be known as the "The Frontier Mail" and in this connection he circulated to the Committee copies of a Folder descriptive of the new train. He informed them that in view of the limited capacity of this train and in order to meet traffic requirements on the North Western Railway, it was proposed, with effect from 1st September, to provide first, second and inter class accommodation on the Frontier Mail. He made a reference to the practice on the G.I.P. Railway who run no third class on their Punjab Mail. The proposed change, it was hoped, would not cause any inconvenience to third class pasengers inasmuch as 19 Down (Peshawar Express) would run to the timings of the present Peshawar Mail, and in addition to the accelerated service thus made available, they would have the advantage of lower fares, ie., ordinary fares.

He also stated that the change proposed would in the first place be of an experimental nature.

In reply to a question, it was stated that the through Bombay-Kalka carriage would be attached to the Peshawar Express.

PROVISION OF ELECTRIC FANS IN ALL 3RD CLASS COMPARTMENTS AND WAITING SHEDS:—The Chairman reminded the Committee of the Railway Board's decision against the proposal of installing electric fans in third class carriages, apart from the large expenditure involved in giving effect to it, both as regards initial outlay and subsequent maintenance cost.

As regards providing fans in third class waiting sheds, he promised to look into the question. He however said that it should be remembered that the absence of power at many of the stations would be a limiting factor in the consideration of this proposal—A. P.

MACHINE MADE DOORS AND WINDOWS

Full particulars of teak-wood Doors and Windows in various standard stock sizes made entirely by machinery could now be had from Sunderdas Saw Mills, opp. Reay Road Station, Bombay No. 10.
'Phone No. 41187.

These Doors and Windows are far superior in quality and making to hand-made articles and are also cheaper. This is the largest manufacturing concern for Flooring, Ceiling, Mouldings, Electric Wire Casing, etc.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

S.S. "Narkunda" with English mails of 2nd inst. expected at 3 a.m.

Variety Performance in aid of the Starving Textile Workers and their Families. Baliwalla Grand Theatre, Tardeo at 9 p.m.

Public meeting to devise means to collect funds in aid of mill strikers' families, Students' Brotherhood Hall, French Bridge Chowpatty, 6-30 p.m., Mr. B. G. Horniman presiding.

Bombay Rugby Tournament; Bombay Gym: B vs. West Yorkshire Regt., Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

SATURDAY Aug. 18

S.S. "Maloja" with English Mails leaves at 1 p.m.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Wednesday to 6 a.m. of Thursday:—

Total mortality exclusive of the still-born 58.

The total mortality this day last year was 88.

"EARTHQUAKES & VOLCANOES"

Under the auspices of the Social Service League Night High School, Damodar Hall, Parel, Mr. V. S. Toro, Deputy Educational Inspector for Visual Instruction, will deliver a lecture (a magic lantern lecture) on "Earthquakes and Volcanoes" to-day (Friday) at the School premises, at 7 p.m. (S. T.).

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The Imperial Bank of India rate of interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at five per cent.

THREE ARTS CIRCLE.

The Three Arts' Circle will meet at 5-30 at the Taj Mahal Hotel on Wednesday (the 22nd inst.) and on Sunday (the 26th inst.) at Giwan-e-Rafaat at 5-30 when "Georgie" The Magician will perform some marvellous feats.

CHESS TOURNAMENT.

Under the auspices of the Central Union Dadar, the Second Annual Chess Tournament among the High School Boys of Dadar and Parel will be started at 2 p.m. (S.T.)., onSunday (the 19th. inst.) in the premises of the Lallubhai Chabildas High School, (Dadar English School), near the Southern End of the Tilak Bridge.

B. B. & C. I. RLY. EMPLOYEES' UNION.

The Annual General Meeting of the B. B. & C. I. RY. Employees' Union will be held on Wednesday, (22nd inst.) at the Damodar Thackersey Hall, Paibawadi, Parel, at 6 p.m.

HINDU MUSLIM UNITY AND NATIONALISM.

Under the auspices of Grant Rd. Hindu Sabha and Dharma Manal under the presidentship of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta M.L.A. Prof. Chhablani from Sind will deliver a public lecture to-day (Friday) at 6 p.m. in the Malwari Vidyalaya on Hindu Muslim Unity and Nationalism. Mr. Balubhai Desai, Dr. N. D. Sawarkar and Mr. Shivdas Chapsey will also speak.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Mantua" with the mails from London of the 9th inst. arrived at Port Said at noon on the 15th inst. and left there at 5-30 p.m. the same day.

LALITADIYA"

The members of the histrianic section of the Bengal Club, Bombay, will stage "Lalitadiya" at the Bombay Theatre to-morrow (Saturday) at 8-30 p.m.

"Lalitadiya" is a historical plot written in powerful language by one of the best modern dramatists of Bengal.

IN AID OF MILL STRIKERS

TO-DAY'S PUBLIC MEETING

Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, and the Bombay Youth League a public meeting will be held to-day (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Brotherhood Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty, to offer sympathy to the starving women and children of the mill strikers in their present sufferings and to devise means in co-operation with the Citizens' Strike Relief Committee to collect funds for them. Mr. B. G. Horniman will preside and amongst speakers will be Messrs. K. K. Suntoke, N. M. Joshi K. F. Nariman, Kanji Dwarkadas, B. G. Kher and M. G. Desai.

JAMSHEDPUR TROUBLE

DIRECTORS PLAIN SPEAKING

REDUCTION OF MEN IS IMPERATIVE FOR INDUSTRY

The following statement has been issued over the signatures of Mr. N. B. Saklatvala, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Sir Phiroze C. Sethna, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Sir M. Visvesvaraya and Mr. J. D. Ghandy, Directors of the Tata Iron and Steel Company Ltd., now in Bombay:

We, the Directors of the Tata Iron and Steel Company, now present in Bombay, wish to state our individual and personal conviction that in regard to the labour troubles which have prevailed at the Company's Works at Jamshedpur since February last, the Board have shown every consideration for labour and have done everything for them which is within the power of the Company. We wish to make clear our conviction that the Company cannot make further concessions without serious consequences in the industry.

CRUCIAL ISSUES.

The crucial issues are:—

(1) the reduction of surplus men by the Company and (2) the claim on behalf of the men for full pay for the strike period.

As regards (1), the Board announced in October 1926 that they proposed to obtain the reduction by not filling vacancies as they occurred. Owing to the fact that vacancies among the semi-skilled and skilled workmen are not as frequent as amongst unskilled labour, the Management was not able to reduce the total labour force by more than 1,600 men in the 18 months during which this policy was in operation. The Board deliberately adopted this policy with the full knowledge that it was expensive for the Company but their sole aim in adopting such a policy was to avoid hardship to the workmen. As the Company was working at a profit, the Board felt that they were justified in being considerate to labour in this matter. But in spite of this consideration the men struck work in various departments between February and May last and later on as a whole on 25th May and 1st June last and threatened future 'hartals' at short intervals. As the men chose thus to stop the operation of the Works, the Board felt, in justice to the Company, that there was no alternative but to effect the reduction required by the Tariff Board in their last report before the works started again.

REDUCTION OF MEN IMPERATIVE.

It will be remembered that in the announcement of 26th June the Board said that they would reduce the total labour force by about a quarter, but on the 28th July the Chairman of the Board announced that the reduction would be limited to 18 per cent. We are convinced that this reduction is imperative in the interests of proper organisation and efficiency in the Works. We wish to emphasise that the Company is not seeking to make any profit by the proposed reduction. The estimated saving in wages by the reduction of 18 per cent. is Rs. 15 lakhs a year. Out of this amount Rs. 5 lakhs will be used to provide increments for the lower-paid men and the remaining Rs. 10 lakhs a year as bonus on production to be divided amongst the Indian workmen only. The standard production required for this bonus during 1928-29 is 40,000 tons per month. In the months of December and January last the average production of finished steel was 40,000 tons, and it will thus be seen that the earning of this increment is within the reach of the men concerned with ordinary effort and efficiency. What the Company aims at is to encourage efficiency of work and to secure a staff of better-paid workmen who may be expected to work wholeheartedly for the development of the Industry.

NO YIELDING.

As regards the claim for payment of wages during the strike period, we wish to state with the fullest sense of responsibility that this claim cannot be granted in any circumstances. Any yielding on this issue would, in our opinion, make the existence of large scale industries in India impossible.

Unfortunately persistent agitation has been conducted in Jamshedpur during the last few months, which is still misleading the men. Mr. C. F. Andrews, President of the Jamshedpur Labour Association, expressed himself thoroughly satisfied with the bonus scheme declared by the Company and desired it to be followed up with increments to the lower-paid workmen, which have been given effect to, as announced by the Chairman on July 28th. Since Mr. Andrews left Jamshedpur negotiations have taken place at intervals, but we found during recent conversations that the attitude adopted by the spokesmen claiming to represent labour was so unreasonable that further discussions had to be discontinued. A stage is now reached when we consider it necessary in the interests of the workmen to emphasise that they will be advised to return to work by the 20th instant failing which the Company will have no option but to engage the necessary fresh men. Much as we regret the present situation we are unanimously convinced that the only course now left open to us is to put the announcement of 11th August into full effect.

JAMSHEDPUR WORKS

WEDNESDAY'S ATTENDANCE

The Tata Iron and Steel Company, Limited, report that the total attendance at the Jamshedpur Works on Wednesday, the 15th August was 9,243.

PAYING FOR "FREE" JOY RIDES!

SIX MONTHS' HARD LABOUR FOR A HINDU

SEVERAL TAXI DRIVERS CHEATED

Atmaram Shiva Chawan, a middle aged Hindu who thought that he could enjoy free joy rides as well as cheat the taxi drivers was awarded a deterrant sentence of six months' hard labour on three charges of cheating by the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Thursday.

Daulat Singh Gurduttsingh, one of the "victims" deposed that on June 22 accused engaged his taxi at the Bori Bunder stand and asked to be driven to the Alexandra Docks No. 7 shed. On reaching there, accused pulled out a ten-rupee note and asked the driver if he had a change. Witness said he had only two five-rupee notes. Thereupon accused borrowed five rupees of this amount and went into the shed after assuring the driver that the loan and the fare would be paid later.

He then returned to the car and instructed the driver to drive him to the New Customs House, General Post Office and back to Alexandra Docks. Here again accused borrowed the remaining five rupees from the witness and asked to be driven to the General Post Office. He left the car and entered the Post Office, but never returned.

MORE VICTIMS.

Kirparam Lalchand and Piadade Castelino, two other taxi drivers and victims of the accused, narrated similar stories.

The accused was subsequently arrested while in the act of duping yet another taxi driver. He pleaded guilty to the charges and prayed for mercy. He also admitted three previous convictions.

His Worship in view of the fact that the police contemplated withdrawing 7 other similar charges against the accused sentenced him as above.

THE PUNJAB P. & O. EXPRESS.

The B. B. and C. I. and N. W. Railway's P. and O. Punjab Express leaves Bombay at 1 p.m. to-day (Friday) with mails and passengers from Europe for Delhi and the Punjab and is due to reach Delhi at 12-50 p.m. and Lahore at 9 p.m. on Saturday and Peshawar at 7-35 a.m. on Sunday. —A. P.

BATTLE OF CALENDARS IN GAEKWAD WADA

INJUNCTION AGAINST ■ TILAK'S SON

ALL OVER GANPATI FESTIVAL

POONA, August 16.

Mr. Parekh, Additional First Class subjudge, granted a temporary injunction (prayed for by the Trustees of the "Kesari" and the "Mahratta") against Mr. Ramchandra Balvant Tilak in his personal capacity as well as guardian of the minor son of the late Mr. S. B. Tilak restraining him from causing any sort of interference or obstruction to the plaintiffs (trustee's) in celebrating as usual in Gaikwar Wada, the Ganapati "Utsav" from the 19th to 20th August costs to follow the final result of the suit.

It is understood that an appeal will be filed in the High Court.

The Trustees intend celebrating the Ganpati "Utsav" from next Sunday according to the Tilak calendar while Mr. Ramchandra Tilak, it is believed, is favouring the old Ketki calendar according to which the Ganpati "Utsav" should be celebrated next month.

The battle between the two calendars has created a good deal of sensation here. The Court was crowded by interested spectators throughout the hearing of the application for injunction.—A. P.

CHAIRMAN'S RULING DEFIED

PUBLIC MEETING ABRUPTLY DEISSOLVED

Mr. M. C. Chagla delivered a lecture on "Hindu-Muslim Relations" on Wednesday at the Indian Institute of Political and Social Science, Servants of India Society's Home Mr. Bhulabhai Desai being in the chair Mr. Chagla in the course of his speech welcomed the Nehru Committee's support to the separation of Sind but regretted that as regards reservation of seats in the legislatures it had gone back on the Congress-League Pact.

After Mr. Chagla had finished his lecture, Mr. H. L. Chablani intimated his desire to speak on the other side of the subject.

The Chairman allowed Mr. Chablani to speak for 15 minutes.

MR. CHABLANI'S EXCITING SPEECH

Mr. Chablani then made an excited speech criticising and ridiculing Mr. Chagla and other Moslem leaders.

While he was thus speaking Mr. Chagla rose and pointed out that Mr. Chablani was misrepresenting facts.

The Chairman, asked both Mr. Chagla and Mr. Chablani to resume their seats, which they did.

The Chairman then said that he would not allow any of them to say anything further on the subject.

Mr. Chagla then got up and said that he wanted correct Mr. Chablani's misrepresentation. Permission being refused, he protested against the Chairman's ruling.

CHAIRMAN WALKS OUT.

"Whatever that might be", said the Chairman rather sharply, "If you speak one word more, I would dissolve the meeting and leave the hall."

"You might", retorted Mr. Chagla in a resentful mood.

True to his word, the Chairman dissolved the meeting and left.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

JANUARY. NEW YORK.

	Aug. 16.
Previous Closing Rate	18.88
To-day's Opening Rate	18.68
Difference	—.20
To-day's Closing Rate	19.22
Difference	+.34

LIVERPOOL.

	Aug. 16.
Previous Closing Rate	9.79
To-day's Opening Rate	9.81
Difference	+.02
To-day's Closing Rate	9.80
Difference	+.01

Broach Expectation Rs. 362 0 0

LONDON SILVER MARKET

CLOSING QUOTATIONS (FROM OUR REPRESENTATIVE)

	London, Aug. 16.
Silver Ready	27 3 0
Higher	0 1 0
Silver Forward	27 3 0
Higher	0 1 0

Tone of Market:—Steady

BOMBAY PRICES:

	Aug. 16.
1st Settlement	61 13 0
2nd Settlement	61 14 0

Under the Clock

(BY "TWINPLEX.")

FRIDAY AUGUST, 17, 1928.

Dealing with the States the Nehru Committee observe: "There is no constitutional objection to the Dominion Government of India stepping into the shoes of the present Government."

• • •

There isn't; but that is not the point. The point is, as Sir Leslie Scott, with whom I naturally agree, urges, that the Government of India have never had any shoes. They have all along been tramping through the States without even a pair of slippers on.

• • •

Sir Leslie is an eye-witness to the fact that the shoes which the States presented were always duly forwarded on to, and actually worn, by the Paramount Power. But I do not know if he has seen blisters on the feet of the Government of India.

• • •

The Haifa Conference between Britain, France and Nejd about the Hedjaz Railway has ended in a deadlock.

• • •

France desired to confine discussion to repairs of a line while Nejd insisted on a discussion of the questions of control and the ownership of the Railway. Very unreasonable of the Nejd people isn't it? These questions of control should be left to people with long experience of administering mandated territories.

• • • •

Reuter does not say anything about the role of Britain, but private wireless message to me says that the British delegates did all they could, to make the Conference a success as is usual with British delegates everywhere, you know. In fact, they acquitted themselves so well of their task that they have been recipients of congratulations from London.

• • • •

"Famine Threat in U. P. Districts."

"Shortage of Rain."—Press headlines.

The heavens probably wept so much at the appointment of Sir Malcolm Hailey that nothing remains now. But whatever it may be, I hope and trust that the shortage of rain is not a warning that Sir Malcolm's reign is going to be dry.

• • • •

His Excellency Sir Montagu Butler, the Governor of C. P., is alarmed because "several of the other provinces have decided to appoint committees to sit with the (Simon) Commission and by the time all have come to a decision it may well be that we shall be left stranded and alone."

• • • •

The alarm is pathetically justified. If, as it may well be that "we" are deprived of the "Council's company to meet Sir John Simon and party" and left stranded and alone, the chances are that "we" will be laughed at in Governors' conferences.

• • • •

It may also prove to be a tragedy. Perhaps it has already proved so once, because who can say that the loss of the Punjab "gaddi" is not traceable to the lack of social instincts displayed by the C. P. Council even before the composition of the Simon Commission was announced.

• • • •

"Tea-total" Tourist: "Why do you bring me my milk in a pewter pot?"

British Inn-keeper (severely): "Because I don't want you to be a laughing stock, Sir."

ATIYA BEGUM'S DREAM REALISED

MODEL SCHOOL FOR MUSLIM GIRLS

Congratulations were showered upon Atiya Begum, the founder of the "Salehare Ameera" (Model Muslim Girls' School) by several speakers at a brilliant ladies' gathering held in the school premises at Balaram Street, Grant Road, on Thursday afternoon. Prominent among those present were Her Highness the Begum Sahiba of Janjira, Mrs. Gullam Ali, Mrs. Ali M. Tyebji, Mrs. Husein Tyebji and the Inspectress of Government Schools.

Atiya Begum in the course of her introductory speech said the school which she had founded was the outcome of a long-cherished desire to start an educational institution for Muslim girls based on cultural ideals. The idea of starting such an institution, the speaker said, was first thought of by her late mother, but the desire remained unfulfilled during her life-time. Thereafter the speaker took up the task and her ambition was realised only to-day. She owed a debt of gratitude to H. H. Begum Sahiba of Janjira and Mr. Fyzee Rahamin and others who at their cost erected the beautiful premises to house the school. "I also thank my kind colleagues who have helped me to realise my dream", concluded the speaker.

Several lady speakers then congratulated Atiya Begum for starting an educational institution of the kind, the need of which was long felt.

Little girls of the school then gave a splendid exhibition of recitation in Arabic, Quran and Persian and embroidery work.

After partaking of refreshments the function came to a successful termination.

A QUESTION FOR DR. DESHMUKH

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—While giving an interview to the representative a few days ago on the question of Mill-strike, Dr. Deshmukh is reported to have said that pending the findings of the Enquiry Committee if men are paid a decent wage, the strike will come to a happy termination.

The above expression, however well intentioned it may be, is admittedly vague and both the contending parties are likely to interpret it to suit their own purpose. I, therefore, request Dr. Deshmukh to shed light on this point and let the public know what he exactly meant by "decent wages"? And now, especially when the negotiations at the Secretariat seem to have broken on this very point, it would be a matter of great interest to get a reply from the worthy Mayor.—Yours etc.

LALJI PENDSE.

"POCKET EDITION OF SIMON COMMISSION"

MR. JAMNADAS INDICTMENT OF RAILWAY BOARD

The Railway Board and the Railway policy of the Government of India came in for a slashing criticism at the hands of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, M.L.A., in the course of a lecture at the Students Brotherhood on Thursday Mr. Jamnadas characterised the Railway Board with its persistent and systematic exclusion of Indians as "a pocket edition of the Simon Comission."

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas who presided paid an eloquent tribute to the work of Mr. Jamnadas on the Indian Finance Committee.

(Fuller report of the lecture will appear in a later issue of the "Chronicle".

AMALGAMATED UNION FOR G. I. P.

DEMONSTRATION MEETING ON AUGUST 20

With a view to demonstrate their solidarity and unity the Amalgamated Union of G.I.P. Railway workmen have fixed Monday, the 20th instant when meetings on 20 different centres on the G.I.P. Railway line will be held and resolutions will be passed approving the amalgamation. In Bombay there will be three meetings at Dongri, Parel and Matunga at 6 p.m. Different labour leaders will address the men.

Vaidyaraj : Jiwaram : Kalidas Shastri

Proprietor

Gondal Rasashala Aushadhashram :

STARTING from Gondal by 9 A.M. mail on 16th August, will come to Bombay, at 8 A.M. 17th August, Friday and will stay here upto 31st August.

Those intending to visit him or consult him for their diseases should see him or his Manager Raj Vaidya Hirji Jivaram at

Gondal Rasashala Aushadhashram :

Bombay Branch I, POHUMAL BROTHERS BUILDING, 1st FLOOR.

Masjid Bunder Road, Jackeria Masjid, :: :: BOMBAY 3.

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The Bombay Chronicle.
FRIDAY AUGUST, 17, 1928.

DOMINION STATUS OR INDEPENDENCE?

It is gratifying to note that the Nehru Committee's report has been greeted with a chorus of praise from all parts of the country and from representatives of all recognised parties. Mahatma Gandhi, the father of non-co-operation, the "Swarajya", one of the foremost exponents of the Independence school of thought, and such a stern Liberal like Sir Sankaran Nair, all vie with one another in praising the report. There are, indeed, some traces of dissent on a few matters of detail, especially with regard to the communal question. But these minor dissents, unavoidable in the present circumstances, only throw into relief the general consensus in favour of the report. This consensus is the reflex of the unanimity of the report, which Mahatmaji rightly calls the happiest feature of the report. "The main thing," Mahatmaji says, "was not to present perfect recommendations but to secure unanimity for recommendations that might under the present circumstances be considered the best possible, and if the practical unanimity arrived at after strenuous labours by the Committee is sealed by the Conference about to meet at Lucknow, a tremendous step will have been taken in the direction of constitutional Swaraj, distinguished from what may be termed organic Swaraj." By "Organic Swaraj" Mahatmaji evidently means the united strength of the country, the sanction and guarantee behind any Constitution that we draw up. For if only, he adds, "we can secure real unanimity about any reasonable proposal, there should be no difficulty in securing its acceptance". He, therefore, appeals to the ensuing Lucknow Conference to deal with the report with a determination of arriving at a proper settlement and "not with a view to tear it to pieces."

In significant contrast to this appeal and to the general feeling in the country about the report is the perverse attitude taken up by the "Indian National Herald", which of course does not come as a surprise. Our contemporary "denounces" the report as "profoundly disappointing," a "hotch-potch compromise," and asks the country to do likewise. According to the "Herald", the Nehru Committee has "seriously betrayed the trust reposed in them" by the Congress, has made "a definite effort towards dragging the country back from its original demand and has "attacked the national position from within." The "Herald" rails at the press also. It says: "A chorus of approval and congratulations is raised by a press which masquerades under the convenient name of national and will cry hallelujah to anything done by the leaders of a certain clique". The "Herald" works itself up into this impotent and ridiculous fury because the Congressmen on the Nehru Committee have recommended only Dominion status though the Congress has passed at Madras a resolution declaring Independence as its goal.

This attitude of the "Herald", is the result of a characteristic misrepresentation of the Nehru Committee's functions, of the current import of "Dominion status" and amazing ignorance of the true scope of the Congress resolution on Independence. At the Delhi session of the All-Parties' Conference in February last, that is, even before the Nehru Committee was appointed, the question was discussed as to whether the Constitution to be drawn up by the Conference should be on the basis of Independence or not. Independence connotes full freedom (not necessary Parliamentary or Responsible Government) and exclusion from the British Empire. As the latter connotation was unacceptable to most of the parties represented at the Conference it was decided that "the Constitution be framed providing for the establishment of full responsible Government," without any obligation about exclusion from the Empire; it being clearly understood that those who believed in Independence would have the fullest liberty to work for it. This resolution, with the concomitant understanding was binding upon the Nehru Committee. One would be entitled to find fault with the Committee if it had not provided for full responsible Government but not on the ground that it has failed to make Independence the basis of the Constitution. Secondly the Committee was expected to prepare a constitution likely to be agreed to by all or most of the parties represented at the Conference or in the country. In other words it was expected to find out the greatest common measure available among the leading parties in the country. That measure the Committee hopes to find in Dominion status. Congressmen can accept that as the minimum "for the next immediate step" while the other parties may possibly find in it their maximum. The Committee has repeatedly made it clear in the report that Congressmen are in no way bound down to Dominion status in the sense of being precluded from working for Independence. It is to the credit of Congressmen on the Committee that they have persuaded the non-Congress colleagues to accept Dominion status with full Responsible Government "as the immediate next step."

We have attempted to show above that the Committee has done all that it was expected and asked to do and about all that it was possible for it to do in the circumstances. We shall now see if Dominion status is inconsistent with full national freedom which is the main desire of those who demand Independence—and whether it is consistent with the Congress resolution. The Inter-Imperial Relations Committee of the Empire Prime Ministers has stated the position of Dominions as "autonomous communities within the British Empire equal in status and in no way subordinate one to another in any aspect of their domestic or external affairs." The Committee also adds: "Every Dominion now and always must remain the sole judge of the nature and extent of its co-operation. In short Dominion status carries with it the right to withhold or regulate co-operation with the Empire or even to secede from it. It is in view of this fact that such a staunch believer in Independence as Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar has expressed the opinion in his own "Swaraj Constitution" that "having regard to the need for the largest possible unity consistent with national self-respect, the Constitution need not necessarily be framed on the lines of fullest national independence; we may content ourselves with framing it on the basis of full Dominion status, which for almost all practical purposes is equivalent to it." Even if it is assumed that Dominion status is not practically equivalent to Independence, its immediate acceptance is not at all inconsistent with the Congress resolution on Independence. The resolution runs thus: "The Congress declares the goal of the Indian people to be complete national independence". The resolution makes Independence "the goal", the ultimate goal. It is not a present Declaration of Independence. For if it were, there should be no room for Congressmen in the Councils. If we may use the present mock councils, surely we need not boggle at Dominion Status. The "Herald" argues that the British will not give us real Dominion status and that they will misuse the nominal powers of the Governor-General or Governors. If and when they do so, Congressmen will not merely swear by the goal of Independence but declare Independence. Till such time comes, to denounce those who would for the present accept Dominion status is wantonly to split the country for the sake of cheap notoriety and undo the work laboriously achieved by the All-Parties Conference and especially by its Committee and to prevent any progress whatsoever. Heroics should not degenerate into a stab from within.

WANTED A BOARD OF ARBITRATION

A strange fatality seems to dog every attempt to bring about a settlement of the protracted dispute between the mill-owners and the strikers. The Hon. Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah expressed his regret that the Secretariat Conference should have broken down because the parties were unable to agree on the point of the interim wages pending the decision of the Enquiry Committee. The regret will be shared by the public. We are, however, not disposed to take a tragic view of the break-down. For, we believe that the Conference has done much to bring the two sides together and very little remains to be done to ensure a satisfactory settlement. It is no little advantage gained that both sides should have agreed to a Committee of Enquiry and its terms of reference. The point on which the break-down has occurred would not have assumed the importance it has if, instead of a Committee of Enquiry, an Arbitration Board consisting of representatives of both the parties with an independent Chairman had been appointed, of course, with the distinct understanding that its findings would be binding on the mill-owners and the strikers. If this vital distinction is borne in mind the attitude of the Labour leaders at yesterday's Conference will be recognised to be not unreasonable as it may at first sight seem to be. The mill-owners rightly seek a truce and the terms they offer for the truce are eminently reasonable. But their value is considerably discounted by the fact that the finding of the enquiry will not be regarded by themselves as binding if they are not favourable to them. If it is only a Committee of Enquiry that is to be set up and if there is no guarantee that its decision will be acceptable to the mill-owners, there is considerable force in the Labour leaders' contention that the advantage of solidarity which the strikers have at present should not be lost to them if they have again to fight for what they regard as their just claims. We trust, therefore, Sir Ghulam Hussain, who is genuinely anxious to bring about a settlement, will offer a Board of Arbitration on which the mill-owners and workers will be equally represented and will insist on its award being accepted by both sides. If such a Board is appointed we have no doubt the Labour leaders will agree to the suggestion of Mr. Jehangir Petit that the question of interim wages should be decided by it. If, however, neither the Government of Bombay nor the mill-owners agree to the appointment of such a Board and insist on a mere Committee of Enquiry, the mill-owners, we trust, will waive their objection to the Committee commencing its work whether the strike is called off or not. The mill-owners contend that their cause is just. They will lose nothing, but gain much if the Enquiry Committee proceeds with its work and proves them, as they believe, to be in the right.

NO WALKING INTO THE PARLOUR

The Butler family, of whom it has been said that it supplies dons to Cambridge and Governors to India, is always fond of preaching sermons. Sir Montagu Butler, whose rhetoric is as spacious as his distinguished brother's, treated the Legislature of the Central Provinces to a combination of warnings, threats and dismal prophesies, all couched in a manner reminiscent of the tabernacle. The burden of the gubernatorial homily was to ask the non-official elements in the C. P. Council to stultify themselves, to recede from the self-respecting and courageous position they had succeeded in compelling that body to adopt over the boycott issue and to walk into the Simon parlour in dutiful obeisance to the bureaucracy. The Governor of the Central Provinces tells the Nationalist stalwarts in the Legislature that "several of the other provinces have decided to appoint committees to sit with the Commission and by the time all have come to a decision it may well be that we shall be left stranded and alone." It is astonishing that the siren voice of the tempter should be so inaccurate in its language as to say "stranded and alone." Whatever Bombay, Bengal and the Punjab legislatures may have done, owing in each case to extraneous considerations having played a disastrous part in the shaping of their verdict, the Central Provinces Council need not fear that it will be "stranded and alone." It can keep excellent and honourable company with the U. P. and Madras and, above all, with the Assembly, and Sir Montagu Butler is guilty of having indulged in "terminological inexactitude" when he raises before the C. P. Legislature the spectre of finding itself solitary in its self-respecting affirmation of the boycott. He is also "apprehensive as to what the result of such a policy to our own future may be." He need not be. He should take early care to grasp the fact that he has ministers who are far from inclined to adopt the craven attitude of their confreres in other provinces, and that he has a solid group of Nationalists to face in the Legislature, which has heroically withstood the none too secret attempts from interested quarters to create disunion in its ranks. Sir Montagu Butler should give up the task of persuading the C. P. Council to make a volte face and should cogitate deeply on the excellent report of the Nehru Committee and taking courage in both hands make an earnest attempt to convince the authorities he obeys that the best solution of the problem which baffles them lies in acceding to the Indian demand for full responsible self-govern-

BUILDING THE INDIAN NATION

HINDUSTANI AS THE CEMENTING FORCE

(BY S. M. RAHMAN, M.L.C.)

Students of political history can never lose sight of the importance of language in the political evolution of a nation. In the realm of polities linguistic influences work with more irresistibie force than in other spheres of human activity. Its cohesive forces foster the development of the state with an unerring precision, for the simple reason that language is that cultural foundation of society on which political institutions are broadbased. A conglomeration of human beings professing one creed, but speaking different and diverse languages, is a fairly common phenomenon, but a political organization without the community of language is quite exceptional, under modern conditions of life. The best instances of the former are Buddhism, Christianity, Hinduism, and Islam, and of the latter are cosmopolitan Switzerland and heterogeneous India.

RELIGION IN THE BACKGROUND.

Contemporary political history of Europe and the Middle East proves beyond doubt that the development of States has been taking place strictly on the lines of linguistic affinity, religion having been thrown into the background. The days of States or Empires raised on a religious foundation, have long past and Roman Empires and Protestant kingdoms have become mere matters of history. Christian Europe and Moslem Asia have been divided and subdivided into political entities consisting of men speaking particular languages or dialects. The formation of Poland into a State carved out of Russia, Germany, and Austria, the dismemberment of the Empire of the Sublime Porte, into the independent States of Bulgaria, Rumania, Servia, Greece and Montenegro, the insurgence of Arabia against Turkey, the revolt of Iraq, Syria and Kurdistan, all have been the outcome of the linguistic forces, working throughout the length and breadth of the world. The welding influence, which a common language exerts is, sometimes, quite erroneously attributed to causes, which play but a subordinate part in the formation of a nation. The evolution of the British nationality out of the Angles, Celts, and Danes was primarily due ot the cementing influence of the Anglo-Saxon tongue.

HINDUSTANI THE CEMENTING FORCE.

The only condition precedent to the growth of a modern State is homogeneity. Without homogeneity in its component arts, there can be no stability in a political organization. The homogeneity can either be of race, religion, or language. The homogeneity of religion and race being unattainable in India, we are thrown on the resources of language for the consolidation of the Indian Nation.

The diversity of languages and dialects, which are spoken in this country and which has made India the Babylon of this Age, makes one despair of ever evolving a common language, the national language of India. But inspite of separatist and parochial tendencies in certain quarters, there are indications which need not make one despondent. The truth, realised by the late Mr. Mitra in Bengal, to which Mahatma Gandhi gave practical expression, when he launched the Non-Co-operation Movement, has now been fully realised by all those who have watched the growth of political, social or religious movements in this country, during the past one decade. Hindustani, which is neither high-flown Urdu, nor Sanskritised Hindi, possesses all the elements of a National language in a pre-eminent degree. It not only boasts of a vocabulary culled from Sanskrit and Persian, the two classical languages of India from which all the Indian vernaculars had sprung up, but also from the different vernaculars themselves. There is hardly any language, excepting Hindustani, in the whole of India, which is universally understood in this country, understood from Kashmere to Cape Comorin. A Marathi or Telugu-knowing Indian cannot make himself understood, say, in the Punjab or U. P., unless he has recourse to Hindustani, but a Hindustani-speaking Pardesi or Punjabi can make himself understood and can transact his business in the heart of Poona or Madras with the same ease with which a Frenchman can establish social and commercial relations in Europe, Turkey, Egypt, and Persia, Hindustani-speaking races cover the largest area in India. It is the recognized vernacular of the Punjab, the U. P., Bihar, C. P. Hindustani, and, with a little admixture of Rohilkhundi and Rajisthani, of the Central India and Rajputana. In other provinces with very few exceptions, it is either spoken or understood. For these reasons it has replaced English in the proceedings of the Indian National Congress. By addressing, and successfully addressing, huge audiences in every part of the country, from Assam to Andhra, in Hindustani, and by inaugurating mass movement through the instrumentality of the same tongue, Mahatma Gandhi had demonstrated the potentialities of the language, which is so easy to learn that many a British Subaltern, inspite of his national characteristics of linguistic inaptitude, has been known to pick up its rudiments within a week.

APATHY OF LEADERS.

The apathy of our leaders towards this momentous problem of National language, a problem which so intimately affects the growth and development of democratic institutions in India is exceedngly lamentable. Only last year, an attempt was made, in the C. P. Council, for the adoption of Hindustani as the language for the transaction of business in that legislative body but it proved abortive, owing to the callous indifferenee of certain "Nationalist" leaders. The anomaly of conducting debates in our Legislatures in a language with which the masses of electorates are not conversant, will always stand on the debit side of our patriotism. Those who dream of making English, the tongue whose idiom and grammar have no relation to the philological construction of any of the Indian vernaculars and possesses characteristics of a race, living seven thousand miles away, under diametrically different geographical and climatic conditions, the National Language or the lingua franca of India, live in a cloud-land, which has hardly anything to do with the "terra firma" of the actualities of the lives of the teeming millions of India.

AMEER ALI.

"A BRIGHT LIGHT OF EAST EXTINGUISHED"

(BY G. K. N.)

By the courtesy of the "Iran League" we are in a position to publish the following appreciation of the late Rt. Hon'ble Syed Ameer Ali, P. C. contributed to the forthcoming Number of the "Bulletin" by Mr. G. K. Nariman.

The Rt. Hon'ble Syed Ameer Ali is dead. With him is extinguished a steady bright light emanating from the East. With him has dried up a fount that worked half a century for the weal of Persia Society, contributed to its publications issued at unstated periods, and until the last keenly watched Iran's emergence into a power to reckon with.

Ameer Ali's career as the first Musal man High Court Judge in Bengal, his elevation to the post of Privy Councillor and the remarkable compliment, doubly handsome because so true, paid to him by an Imperialist like Lord Curzon when he relinquished his Office on the bench,—these will be emphasised by his ordinary biographer. As a Musalman Jurist he had no superior and few peers. There may be Maulvis in India loaded with heavier Arabic. None combined to better purpose the old lore with the spirit of modern criticism.

My acquaintance with the famous author of the "Spirit of Islam," "Life of Mahomed," and History of the Saracens," began a quarter of a century ago: I then Arabic literature by Stanislas Guyard which still represents the marvellous condensation of a fascinating theme by the French savant. Browne had written nothing very popular. Margoliouth was little known, Gibb was perhaps at school, Arnold was confined to admirers without energy. The bigger Germans were then unknown in India. Ameer Ali approved of the translation and was prepared to introduce it to the public. But our publisher would not agree to some of his terms, and the type-script lies somewhere in the huge heap of the happy unborn in this office. Since then the unquestioned authority on Islam took deeper interest in the past of the Zoroastrians. When it was pointed out that the reference to Parsi religion in his "Spirit of Islam" needed correction, Ameer Ali wrote on December 14th, 1922:

"Of course when writing about Zorastrians I was obliged to deal with the subject on the materials which I possess. I hope which your new book is out you will be good enough to let me know its name and title so that I may get a copy and 'in future edition revise my present apprehension of that great religion.' "

AMEER ALI'S JUDGMENT VINDICATED.

In his historical [illegible] of [illegible]

Notes of the Day.

Coolidge's Catchwords.

President Calvin Coolidge is reported to be a silent man but he lives up to the ideal of hundred per cent. Americans that a "live" politician should have a "punch" in his talk. In making the succession to White House safe for his friend, Mr. Herbert Hoover, Mr. Coolidge has begun adroitly to flatter the American democracy and put it into good humour. During the last decade, according to the Coolidge code, the foundations of American prosperity were well and truly laid because of the American determination to exterminate "waste and the waster and to eliminate slackness and the slacker." But it will be noticed that President Coolidge talks in a lower key when he refers to proposals to eliminate war. He does not want Herbert Hoover to lose the votes of cautious men and women who call the Kellogg proposals a mere fad. So he says that the United States intend to maintain a "moderate" Army and Navy "based on the requirements of national security." That charming phrase should at once be annexed by Mr. Bridgemann of Baldwin's crumbling Cabinet. Very convenient this phrase—far better than reference to "regional difficulties."

Wise Decision.

Premier Tanaka of Japan and his colleagues who run the present administration in that country in the interests of the big bosses of finance who have large economic interests in Manchuria have wisely decided not to embroil Japan further with China by continuing to adopt a truculent attitude towards the Nanking Government. The conciliatory tone now adopted by the Japanese Government towards the Chinese proposals for closer relations between Manchuria and Nanking is an indication that better counsels have prevailed in Tokyo. Japan desires that for three months the Chinese Nationalist flag should not be hoisted by Manchuria. If this condition is accepted by Chang-Tso-lin's son, now at the head of affairs in Manchuria, Japan will not oppose the Sino-Manchurian rapprochement. Nanking will await with keen interest what Japan will do after three months but for the present at least unpleasantness between Nanking and Tokyo has been staved off.

THe New Port Trust Police.

The Bombay Port Trust authorities, we hear, have decided to organise their own police force for the protection and supervision of the area withinin the limits assigned to the Trust. Hitherto this duty had devolved upon the Bombay City Police for which the Port Trust had to pay a subsidy of about Rs. 60,000 annually. By providing itself with its own police, the Trust saves a good round sum since the estimated expense of the proposed force is in the region of Rs. 20,000 only every year. About two years ago, we advocated in these columns, the propriety of the Trust taking over the policing of their own area, both on grounds of principle and expediency in the same manner as the Railway Companies which provide their own watch and ward for the railway lines, and the present move of the Trust authoritics, while affording a welcome relief to our over-worked city police, registers a step in the right direction.

Enticements.

How anxious the watch-dogs of British vested interests in India are to lure away Indian political leaders on a visit to England from their natural desire to study the administrative machinery and new experiments in social economies in the one country England has on the brain, viz., Soviet Russia, is indicated in the letter we published on Thursday from Mr. Arthur Field. Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, our correspondent was informed, was pressed from various quarters, not unknown, we presume, to British officialdom "to forego his promised and intended visit" to Moscow. Our correspondent also heard rumours that "a profitable legal commission was offered to him as some sort of sop". But Mr. Iyengar was not the man to be enticed away in this fashion. We only wish more Indian publicists and political leaders made it a point to study the Russian experiment, if only to show Britain how ridiculous and foolish is her attitude of considering the Soviet as a pariah amongst the nations of the world.

The Gharaywallahs Twin Soul.

Of late, our local Jehus have developed a new fad of going about escorted by a chum on the dickey-box. Standing at any junction or crossway, you notice the gharrywallah wielding his whip and halloing, whilst he indulges in pleasant asides with a twin-soul perched on the seat next to him, who may be an amateur gharrywallah, anxious to be initiated into the mysteries of cab-lore, or a "suggawallah" or as is generally the case a hanger-on from the stables. Of course, when the couple catch sight of a Police officer coming along, the twin soul slides down the seat with remarkable celerity which makes one guess that the police people frown on this sort of thing, as being against the rules. The practice is objectionable as it diverts the attention of the driver from the streets, blocks the access of fresh air to the passengers, and, without doubt, inspires the driver to be more voluble in dispute and abuse, since he finds his views on men and things well seconded.

FULFILL THE PLEDGE OF 1921

GANDHIJI'S ADVICE TO BARDOLI PEOPLE

"DON'T REST ON YOUR OARS"

SCENES OF WILD ENTHUSIASM GREET SARDAR AND MAHATMA

(From Secretary, Satyagraha Publicity Office.)

BARDOLI, Aug. 14.

As became the historic non-violent victory achieved by the peasantry of Bardoli against a Government reputed to be the mightiest in the world the people of the Bardoli Taluka celebrated the event yesterday with great pomp and 'eclat'. Early in the morning Sjt. Vallabhbhai was presented an address by the inhabitants of Bardoli. The address which was enclosed in a beautifully ornamented silver casket was offered to Sjt. Vallabhbhai by Gandhiji with his own hands, the act being accompanied by an affectionate patting on his back as he bent down to receive Gandhiji's benediction.

VALLABHBHAI'S REPLY TO ADDRESS.

Sjt. Vallabhbhai replied in a neat little speech in the course of which he said: "I am afraid you have been rather hasty in presenting me this address. You have no right to present me such an address nor I to receive it so long as we have not fulfilled the pledge that we took before God and the world in 1921. Our thanks in the first instance are due to God for crowning our humble effort with success and next to Gandhiji who presented to the country the matchless weapon of non-violence.

TRIBUTE TO NON-KHATEDARS.

Whilst I confess myself to be altogether unworthy of the compliments that you have paid to me in the course of this address. All honour is due to those 44,000 non-Khatedars who with no direct stake in the fight still chose to bear the brunt of the fight in common with their Khatedar brethren thus settling an object lesson in unity and co-operation and the noble band of workers, who served the cause of the Bardoli peasantry with a single-mindedness and devotion that have few parallels. Disciples of the same Master, so steadfast, so loyal-hearted, so true, without them I should have been able to accomplish nothing. It is they who really deserve an address of honour from you, not I."

GANDHIJI ADDRESSES VOLUNTEERS.

At about 2 o'clock Gandhiji delivered a short address to the volunteers of the Taluka, about 250 in number who had assembled for the purpose in the Patidar Ginning Factory under the same mango-tree under which the principal workers from all the villages in the Bardoli Taluka had assembled in 1921 to discuss and adopt the historic resolution about mass civil disobedience.

As arranged the general meeting took place in the Swaraj Ashram where exactly six months back the people of the Taluka had in a Conference adopted the resolution about the non-payment of the land-tax till the Government agreed to grant an inquiry into their grievances in that connection. After long months of struggle and suffering they had now met to celebrate the fulfilment of that pledge. It was an unprecedented gathering both as regards its magnitude and the tremendous enthusiasm characterising its proceedings. The audience numbered over 10,000 a fair proportion consisting of women.

GANDHIJI AT TALUKA MEETING.

Deafening cheers marked the arrival of Gandhiji and Sjt. Vallabhbhai and the whole place overflowed with music as Sjt. Fulchandbhai's 'Bhajan Mandali' sang in a powerful voice songs of thanks-giving to God for having preserved the honour of the people of Bardoli and crowned their struggle with such a brilliant victory without the shedding of a single drop of blood. The one person in this vast audience who remained calm and unmoved in the midst of this general upheaval of feelings was Gandhiji who delivered an inspiring speech. He said:—

GANDHIJI'S GREAT SPEECH.

"Let us not in our hour of triumph give way to pride. Let us rather convert this hour of victory into an hour of forgiveness and self-introspection. That the struggle could not have been won if the men and women of Bardoli had not stood their test so nobly and so well, goes without saying. It is also true that you have been exceptionally lucky in having such an indefatigable leader as Sjt. Vallabhbhai."

A TRUE SATYAGRAHI.

Addressing this mammoth gathering of the people of Bardoli who took the historic pledge of 1921. I have felt it ne-

(Continued on page 9).

U. P. THREATENED WITH FAMINE

SHORTAGE OF RAIN IN ALL DISTRICTS

ALLAHABAD, August 16

There is shortage of rain in nearly all the districts of the United Provinces. This is causing some anxiety especially as disquieting news is being received about the condition of the crops in the villages. If the present conditions continue all prospects of rabi crops, it is stated, would disappear and famine may possibly have to be faced.—A. P.

CORPORATION VOTES FOR SIMON BOYCOTT

"NO" TO EDUCATION COMMITTEE

The adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Thursday afternoon, Dr. G. V. Deshmukh presiding.

The Corporation considered as an urgent matter a letter from the Secretary, Education Committee of the Indian Statutory Commission requesting the views of the Corporation in the form of memoranda or of answers to the questionnaire on the various aspects of Education in India.

BOYCOTT THE COMMISSION.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi moved a resolution affirming that the Corporation did not desire to submit any memoranda to the Education Committee of the Indian Statutory Commission.

Mr. Dalvi said it was not necessary for him to go into the various aspects of the question from the political or any other point of view. He did not think that it was necessary to discuss as to why they should or should not co-operate with the Simon Commission. At the same [illegible] he did not think that it would be [illegible] place to state that by co-operating [illegible] the Education Committee, they [illegible] co-operating with the Indian [illegible] Commission. There was no dou[illegible] the Corporation were intereste[illegible] question of compulsory primary [illegible] tion and there were three or [illegible] tions in which the Corporation [illegible]ly concerned. But still he thought that the Corporation would not in any way be ill-advised in not submitting their views.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar seconded the resolution.

SIR VASANTRAO'S AMENDMENT.

Sir V. A. Dabholkar said Mr. Dalvi had made contradictory statements. If Mr. Dalvi did not wish the Corporation to co-operate with the Commission, said Sir Vasantrao, the reply which was proposed to be sent was such that it should not go from the first city in India. The Education Committee had asked them to send their views by August 22. It was now August 16 and it was not possible for them to send their reply within the next few days. If the Committee wanted their views they should have sent the questionnaire long before this. He, therefore, moved an amendment that the Education Committee be informed that the Corporation regretted that they were not in a position to send in their views by the August 22.

[illegible]r. Meyer Nissim seconded the amend-

[illegible]COTT MOTION PASSED.

[illegible]were no other members to [illegible]matter, the amendment was [illegible]nd was declared lost only [illegible]. The original proposi-[illegible] a [illegible]ority.

MADRAS STRIKE LEADERS ON TRIAL

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST SIRCAR AND CHETTY

"INCITED MEN TO VIOLENCE"

MADRAS, August 16.

The cases against Mr. Singaravelu Chetty and Mr. Mukundalal Sircar were taken up to-day by the Joint Divisional Magistrate, Chingalpet, when Mr. Bewes, Public Prosecuter, examined of the prosecution witnesses.

The village Munsiff of Singaperumalkoil deposed that at about 7 hours before the Boat Mail was derailed at Kattuppakam on 21 July the accused arrived at the station and addressed the men, inciting them to violence. They asked the men to cut off all communications by severing the wires.

Mr. George Joseph and Mr. Satyamurthi counsel for the defence made another bail application to-day on behalf of the accused before the District Magistrate of Chingulpet who promised to hear arguments.—A. P.

STRIKE ON NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY

LOCO WORKSHOP MEN DOWN TOOLS

SECUNDERBAD, August 16.

About 4,000 men employed in the Loco and Carriage shops of the Nizams Guaranteed State Railway struck work on thursday owing to alleged unauthorised severity and ill-treatment by Mr. Carter, Carriage Shop foreman. The subdued unrest among the shop men for the past two days culminated in vigorous picketing this morning and the complete closing down of the shops. The strikers are very peaceful.—A. P.

CAUSE OF STRIKE.

The strikers of the Loco and Carriage shop continue peaceful. They are awaiting arrival of the Acting Agent who is expected from Madras this evening. The strike was the result of an alleged assault two days ago by a carriage-shop foreman on three carpenters who represented to him that the system of confiscating workmen's tickets involved loss of their wages. Tickets are not issued to latecomers beyond half an hour.

Strikers further allege that representations during the past two days to the Works Manager produced no effect, hence all the workmen of the shops have struck in sympathy.

OTHER GRIEVANCES.

The strikers have now put forward other grievances, namely, the abolition of the aforesaid foreman's timekeeping system, introduction of daily wages instead of the present hourly rate system, pay for gazetted holidays, abolition of the present workmens grades because they are unprofitable introduction of the payment of wages in British currency as in the case of higher staff because the State currency involved loss of sixteen per cent, running of free workmens train for twentfive miles, payment of 75 per cent increase said to have been sanctioned in 1920 when only 35 per cent increase was given foreign railway passes for workmen and grant of wages for the strike period.—A. P.

SUIT AGAINST AGA KHAN

KARACHI KHOJA REFORMERS' MOVE

(From a Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Aug. 16.

On behalf of the local Khoja Social Reform Association, a suit has been filed in the civil court against H. H. the Aga Khan and his Mukhis and Kamadias in connection with the community's trust properties.

STOLEN CAMELS RETURNED TO IRAQUI TRIBE

LONDON, August 15.

Baghdad.—News from the southern frontier continues to be satisfactory. The Nejd tribe of Mutair under orders of their leader Faisal Dawish have returned the camels recently stolen from the Iraqui tribe of Dhafir. There are no indications of reopening of hostilities in the near future.—Reuter.

POONA CONGRATULATES BARDOLI

POONA, August 16.

A public meeting of the citizens of Poona held yesterday evening in the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha Hall under the presidency of Mr. N. C. Kelkar passed a resolution warmly congratulating Vallabhbhai Patel and the Bardoli peasants on their splendid spirit of fight and on their giving a lead to India.—A. P.

LONDON, August 15.

Mr. Edwin Haward has been appointed Information Officer, India office, in place of the late Mr. Lloyd [illegible]

HAJAZ RAILWAY DISPUTE

CONFERENCE BREAKS DOWN

NEJDIS WANT TO SETTLE OWNERSHIP AND CONTROL

LONDON, August 15.

Jerusalm.—The Conference of British French and Nejd representatives convened at Haifa to arrange the repair of the Hajaz Railway the Southern section of which is out of action has been ajourned following a deadlock in consequence of utter disagreement among delegates. While the French were only prepared to discuss techical matters the Nejd delegates insisted on discussing question of ownership and control of line.—Reuter.

MONDAY'S "AIR ATTACKS" ON LONDON

SUCCESSFUL BUT COSTLY

LONDON, August 15.

According to the Air Ministry umpires though Monday air attacks on London were successful the raiders lost heavily while returning home 28 out of 70 being shot down in the evening and 15 out of twentynine in the night. 22 bombers were destroyed on Tuesday early in the morning. Fifteen fighters defending London were also destroyed.—Reuters.

"SEARCHLIGHT" EDITOR FINED RS. 500

FOR CONTEMPT OF COURT

PATNA, Aug. 16.

The Editor of the "Searchlight" was unanimously found guilty of contempt of court and fined Rs. 500.

Sir Sultan Ahmad referred to the articles which had appeared in the issues of the 24th June and 18th July and submitted that the statement that the High Court had convicted the accused in the "Sati" case of an offeene with which they were not charged was mischievously false. The statement in the issue of 22nd July that the "Satti" case was tried by the judges who were unfamiliar with Indian social life was false. At least Judge Adami had been in this country for nearly thirty years.

Pandit Motilal Nehru then informed the Chief Justice that Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru would address the Court on the articles referring to Jagatnarain and he (Pandit Motilal) on the "Sati" case articles. The Chief Justice objected to this saying it was unusual to hear two arguments on the same side. The Pandit pointed to the Allahabad High Court practice where this was allowed. After some discussion the Chief Justice acceded to this request.

"NO CONTEMPT OF COURT."

Pandit Motilal referring to the "Sati" article said that there was no contempt of Court in saying that a judgment was wrong, bad in law or due to the impatience or impulsiveness of the judge. There may be an honest difference of opinion between a judge and a journalist and the latter's bad choice of words would not be contempt. The Pandit concluded his arguments by stating that it was very fair comment and the attributing of want of knowledge to the Chief Justice was no contempt.

Sir Tej Bahadur then dealt with the articles on the sedition case. He said the editors grievance was Jagatnarainlal being described as a silly noisy little man when he was a respectable man of position coupled with the heavy sentence imposed on him. No contempt was meant of the High Court when it was stated that conviction must follow under the system in which we live which referred to the wide scope of Section 124 A of the Penal Code. Lastly the judgment did not produce conviction in the public mind.—A. P.

NO SETTLEMENT IN SIGHT

TEXTILE CONFERENCE BREAKDOWN

MILLOWNERS DEMAND CALLING OFF OF STRIKE

LABOUR LEADERS INSIST ON 1925 WAGES

The Conference of the representatives of mill-owners and mill-workers of Bombay convened by Sir Gulam Hussain Hidayatullah, General Member of the Government of Bombay, has unfortunately broken down, contrary to all expectations. The end of the Conference was as sudden and dramatic as it was unforeseen and tragic. The labours of the Conference on the first day had given rise to all sorts of happy expectations. When the Conference adjourned on Wednesday, an agreement had been arrived at on most of the important issues involved in the dispute and an immediate end of long-drawn-out strike seemed almost an accomplished fact. Representatives of both the owners and workers had shown their readiness to submit their cases to a Court of Enquiry to be appointed by the Government. The only point of difference on which an agreement could not be reached on Wednesday was about the wages to be paid to workers for the interim period till the final decision of the Enquiry Court was out. This was not a very great impediment in the way of settlement, and it was confidently hoped by every participant in the Conference that some "via media" would be found to meet this contingency.

THURSDAY'S MEETING.

The adjourned Conference met again at the Committee room of the Secretariat, Bombay, on Thursday morning. Discussion proceeded from the stage at which it was left on the previous day. Proceedings were "in camera." It is understood that a protest was made in the Conference against the action of some of the members in giving information to the Press about the previous day's proceedings. It was pointed out by a certain member that the report of the Conference appearing in "The Chronicle" was a correct one; and it would not have been so unless reliable information was given to the representative of that paper by one of the participants in the Conference. Somebody is understood to have suggested that the Labour representatives should make a statement that the account of the Conference appearing in "The Chronicle" was false. This the Labour representatives refused to do as they knew that the account was correct and reliable although it might be perhaps unauthorized. There was no further discussion on this point as everybody knew that, whether authorized or otherwise, the report in "The Chronicle" was the genuine account of the proceedings.

OWNERS' VIEW.

Coming to the discussion on the Court of Enquiry, the representatives of Millowners' Association made it quite clear that they would agree to the appointment of such an enquiry provided that simultaneously with the setting up of an enquiry, the strike were forthwith called off. The representatives of Labour contended that the proposal made by the owners was a novel one and it had no precedent in the history of industrial disputes.

The labour representatives were naturally afraid that once the strike was called off, it would break the solidarity of strikers—the solidarity which was so very essential in the interests of labour. They were agreeable to calling off the strike if the workers were promised wages on the basis of the 1925 standard for the interim period. The owners were willing to give some advance money to workers for the period till the decision of the Enquiry Court was out, but on no account would they agree to pay that advance money on the basis of 1925 wages.

ASSOCIATION REPRESENTATIVES LEAVE.

A great tussle ensued and in the end the representatives of the Association left the Conference as no agreement could be reached on the question of calling off the strike.

GENERAL MEMBERS' ADVICE.

The General Member, it is understood, advised the labour representatives to call off the strike pending the decision of the Court of Enquiry.

Labour representatives could not accept this advice as they did not think that the calling off of the strike was in any way a condition precedent to the appointment of the Enquiry Court. Their submission all along was that the Court of Enquiry should finish its work in a fortnight and its final decision should be available before the 1st of September. If this decision could satisfactorily meet the demands of the workers, the strike would be called off in the beginning of the next month. In any case, they were not prepared to risk the solidarity of workers on an uncertain issue like the decision of an Enquiry Court. No party seemed to be in a compromising mood on this issue with the result that the negotiations proved abortive and the Conference ended in a fiasco.

AHMEDABAD "EN FETE"

GARLAND OF GOLD FOR BARDOLI SARDAR

AHMEDABAD, August 16.

Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel arrived here from Bardoli and was taken in procession from the railway station to the office of the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee. House on the way were gaily decorted and the streets thronged with crowds. The city is enfete.

Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel was presented with a garland of gold by the President of the Share and Stock Brokers' Association while passing in procession along the Share Bazar Hall.—A. P.

TRUTH ABOUT INDUS FLOOD STUNT

CAMP FIRE MISTAKEN FOR BONFIRE

SIMLA, August 16.

It now transpires that the false alarm about the bursting of the glacier was due to the authorities at Leh mistaking a camp-fire of Yarkhand caravan for one of warning bonfires.—A. P.

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INDIAN STATES AND SWARAJ GOVT.

SIR LESLIE SCOTT'S SCHEME EXAMINED

ATTEMPT TO CREATE INDIAN ULSTER EXPOSED

TREATY RIGHTS TO BE R[illegible]SPE TED

PLEA FOR ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

The following is the text of the Chapter in the Nehru Committee's report dealing with the position of Indian States in the Swaraj Government:—

We now come to the all-important problem of the Indian States. At the commencement of our treatment of the subject we desire to enter a caveat against the general criticism (which it has become the fashion in certain quarters at present to make against public men in British India) that they ignore in their discussions or their schemes the very existence of the Indian States and the problem of their relations to the Government of India of the present or of the future. It is not, we maintain emphatically, the fact that the Indian States or their problems, or the readjustment of their relations to the Government of India, have been ignored in the past on public platforms, or in political conferences, or in the utterances of our public men. If the grievance is that the affairs of the Indian States, or the nature and character of their relations with the Government of India, have not been discussed on the floor of the Legislative Assembly, the answer is plain and it is that such discussion is barred by the standing orders and in practice is never allowed. It is obvious that for this the responsibility cannot be fixed on Indian public men. On the other hand, there is scarcely a political organisation of influence in the country which has not had in recent years to say something or other on the problem of the Indian States. The Congress and the Liberal League and the Hindu Sabha and lastly the All-Parties' Conference, to which this Committee owes its existence, have so far from ignoring the problem, laid considerable stress on it. The subjects of the Indian States also have been showing a lively interest in the internal affairs of their respective States and urging for a definite recognition of popular rights and liberties. They have held two representative conferences and a committee appointed by the second held at Madras has approved and recommended to us a scheme of Swaraj embracing British India and the Indian States. We shall deal with this scheme later on. We are aware that the sensitiveness of some Indian princes has in recent years been touched by what they consider to be a somewhat obtrusive interest taken in them by public opinion in British India, which they have condemned as either lacking in knowledge, or political sagacity, or sympathy. We, therefore, very strongly repudiate the ill-founded charge that intelligent public opinion in British India has been too self-centred to look beyond the confines of British India or has shown any unwillingness to understand the view point of the Indian princes or their subjects, or even to sympathise with them wherever and whenever it has been possible to extend sympathy. If it has at times been critical of some of the "claims" of the Indian princes, or if it has at times approached their internal problems or tried to envisage the development of the constitutional relations between them and the future self-governing India from a different angle of vision, it is no more than what it is clearly entitled to do. We are afraid that the present tendency to stress the problem of Indian States as presenting insurmountable obstacles in the way of British India achieving Dominion status is full of incalculable mischief for both and instead of helping to bring the "two Indias" closer to each other is likely to give rise to serious misunderstandings.

AFFINITIES BETWEEN BRITISH INDIA AND INDIAN STATES.

While the fact that there is an Indian "India" consisting of these States—some almost as big as if not bigger than some of the countries of Europe—enjoying, in a way 'internal sovereignty,' 'autonomy' and 'independence,' dignities and status—may be and has to be freely admitted, we think it would be very poor statesmanship and short sighted policy to ignore those obvious historical, religious, sociological and economic affinities which exist beween the people of British India and the people of these States. Nor do we think that it is possible to erect artificial geographical barriers between the two. Ideas and opinion travel from one part of India to another much more rapidly than was the case 60 or 70 years ago, and it would be absurd to deal with the problem of Indian States on the assumption that the dynamic forces now in operation in British India can for a very long period of time be expected to spend themselves on the borders of British India. It is inconceivable that the people of the States, who are fired by the same ambitions and aspirations as the people of British India, will quietly submit to existing conditions for ever, or that the people of British India, bound by the closest ties of family, race and religion to their brethren on the other side of an imaginary line, will never make common cause with them. In dealing with the problem, therefore, we would much rather base our conclusion upon the community of interests than upon differences of form. This community of interest would clearly point to joint action by the parties concerned as the most natural course to adopt with a view to mutual protection and advancement. Indeed, if there ever was a case for a round table conference at which a perfect understanding could easily be reached it was this. With the representatives of the princes, of their people, of the British Government, and of the people of British India assembled at such a conference all difficulties could have been solved with mutual good will. But most of the princes have unfortunately chosen to ignore the two most important parties—their own people and the people of British India—and have asked for or acquiesced in the appointment of the Butler Committee which apart from the absence of necessary parties is precluded by its very terms of reference, as we read them, from dealing with the constitutional issue. This Committee is sitting in camera but such information as is available from published statements leaves no doubt in our minds that an attempt is being made to convert the Indian States into an Indian Ulster by pressing constitutional theories into service.

We have referred in our introduction to the constitutional question raised by Sir Malcolm Hailey in his speech in the Legislative Assembly in February, 1924. The same or similar questions have since been raised in other quarters and we now proceed to deal with them.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL POSITION.

The constitutional position at the present moment, notwithstanding some vagueness that may surround it, is by no means difficult to understand. It is claimed that according to true constitutional theory the Indian States are and have been in relation with the Crown, whether their treaties were with the East India Company, or the British Crown, or whether they have been entered into since 1858 with the Government of India. Now it is obvious that the Crown under the constitution does not mean the King alone. It is a convenient constitutional phrase used to indicate the King-in-Parliament. Before 1858, the East India Company exercised sovereign rights under powers delegated by the 'Crown' and since 1858 those powers have been exercised under delegated authority by the Government of India and the Secretary of State, who is an integral part of the machinery established by Parliament for the Government of India. Section 67 of the Act of 1858 provided that "all treaties made by the said Company shall be binding on her majesty" and similarly section 132 of the Act now in force provides that "all treaties made by the East India Company so far as they are in force at the commencement of of this Act are binding on his majesty". In point of fact, the enforcement of those treaties, the fulfilment of the obligations created by those treaties, and the interpretation of those treaties have hitherto been among the normal functions and duties of the Government of India, subject to a so-called 'appellate' or supervisory jurisdiction of the Secretary of State for India. It is inconceivable that any Indian prince could, under the present constitution, ignore the Government of India or the Secretary of State and take up any matter relating to such obligations to the King or to His Majesty's Government. Again, the fact is that the Government of India have acquired certain powers by mere practice, usage or convention which are outside the scope of the written treaties. The Foreign Jurisdiction Act of 1890, and the Indian Foreign Jurisdiction Act XXI of 1879 have not unoften been resorted to by the Government of India for the extension of their jurisdiction.

RESOLUTION OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

By the resolution dated the 29th of October, 1920, the Government of India have given effect to the recommendations contained in paragraph 309 of the report on Indian Constitutional Reforms which prescribed a procedure for dealing with cases in which "the question arises of depriving a ruler of an important State, temporarily or permanently, of any of the rights, dignities, powers or privileges to which he, as a ruler, is entitled, or debarring from succession the heir apparent or any other member of the family of such ruler who according to the law and custom of his State is entitled to succeed".

In his letter dated the 27th March, 1926, Lord Reading emphasised the constitutional position as follows:—(a) The sovereignty of the British Crown is supreme in India, and therefore no ruler of an Indian State can justifiably claim to negotiate with the British Government on an equal footing. Its supremacy is not based only upon treaties and engagemets, but exists independently of them and, quite apart from its prerogative in matters relating to foreign powers and policies, it is the right and duty of the British Government, while scrupulously respecting all treaties and engagements, to preserve [illegible] good order hroughout India. (b) The right of the British Government to intervene in the internal affairs of the Indian States is another instance of the consequences necessarily involved in the supremacy of the British Crown. (c) The varying degrees of internal sovereignty which the rulers enjoy are all subject to the exercise by the paramount power of this responsibility."

It is a matter of common knowledge that the exercise of these large powers, or to be more accurate, the decision of the Government of India to exercise these powers in the case of some princes in recent years has been the subject of much comment and dissatisfaction and the exposition of the constitutional position in Lord Reading's letter to His Exalted Highness the Nizam, from which we have quoted, above has led since to much searching of heart. It is not our intention or purpose to discuss the merits of the claim put forward in that letter. We simply desire to draw attention to it to show that even these large powers can only be exercised at the discretion, upon the initiative, and by the machinery of the Government of India.

THE PLAIN FACT.

By usage or convention, or as a necessary corollary to the paramountcy of British power, the Government of India have claimed and exercised the right of (a) "installing" princes on the *gaddis*, (b) administering the States during the minority of the ruler, (c) settling disputes between rulers and their *jagirdars* and (d) interfering in cases of gross misrule. With any legitimate desire on the part of the Indian princes to get their grievances in these respects remedied, it is possible, even for democratic India to sympathise; and we feel that it is by no means impossible or impracticable to define the limits within which the Government of India, as it is constituted at present, or as it may be in future, may seek to interfere. We think however that the plain fact ought not to be overlooked that the Government of India as a dominion will be as much the King's Government, as the present Government of India is, and that there is no constitutional objection to the dominion government of India stepping into the shoes of the present Government of India.

If there are personal ties of allegiance or devotion which bind the Indian princes to the throne, person or dynasty of the King, they cannot, and ought not to suffer in strength by a change or modification in the composition of the King's government in India, when India attains dominion status. There will always be plenty of room for the discharge of those duties to the Crown and for the exercise on the part of the Crown of those prerogatives which may be inseparable from the personal relation that has subsisted between the Crown and the Indian rulers.

SIR LESLIE SCOTT'S PROPOSITION.

We shall now turn to the latest contribution on the subject. It comes from no less distinguished an authority than Sir Leslie Scott, the learned counsel engaged by the Princes. Sir Leslie Scott has expressed his views in a letter which has been printed in the July number of the "Law Quarterly Review." We recognise his eminence as a lawyer, but we canot help feeling that his views as counsel for the Indian princes have yet to be tested by an independent judicial or legal authority after having both sides of the question presented to it. So far as we are concerned we beg to differ from him entirely. After laying down that the relationship between the Crown and the Indian States cannot be governed either by international or municipal law, Sir Leslie Scott asks 'To what system of legal principles then are the relations of an Indian State to the Crown referable? There is no legal decision to serve as precedent, no complete analogy to guide. Resort must be had to first principles of law. We must think things out for ourselves. It is almost a virgin field for the lawyer'. Even if it is a virgin field for the lawyer, and we venture to say this is not quite correct, we think it is more a case for the constructive statesman than for the analytical lawyer. Sir Leslie Scott has in this letter stated five definite propositions. Some of which may be admitted to be correct, others of which strike us as being too broadly put. In any case the conclusion which is sought to be drawn from these propositions is of such far-reaching consequence that it may be taken as definitely certain that if the Indian princes decide to take their stand upon the position so ingeniously argued out for them, British India must substantially discount their profession of sympathy with its aspirations to dominion status, and treat their reference to the federation of India as no more than a vision, the realisation of which must be left to a remote but uncertain future. The first proposition of Sir Leslie Scott is that 'the fundamental tie is consent and its recognition by Britain is unequivocal'. This may be admitted to be true. It implies nothing more than what can be said of any two states bound together by treaties or mutual understandings.

The second proposition formulated by him is that "those contracts are between sovereigns—the Princes and the Crown—not the Company or the Government of British India." This proposition to our mind is untenable historically and legally, and in any case, whatever may be the true legal theory, actual practice shows that the Indian princes and States have dealt with the Government of India, and submitted to its rulings and decisions and intervention, and have never dealt with 'the Crown,' or his majesty's government. The fact that they may be personal relationship between his majesty and an Indian prince does not in our opinion alter or affect the real legal position or the interpretation of that legal position in actual practice.

The third proposition is "that the relationship is wholly legal—a nexus of mutual rights and obligations. It is in no sense arbitrary." We should have thought that one of the main grievances of the Indian princes was that the Government of India had in actual practice extended their jurisdiction over them by going beyond the legal relationship in an arbitrary? manner. If they are protesting against 'the arbitrary' extension of such jurisdiction, it is in our opinion an understandable position, but it is somewhat remarkable that the importance of this proposition in the setting in which it is stated lies not so much in ts practical application in the present, as in relation to possible constitutional developments in British India.

The fourth proposition is that the princes in making these contracts gave their confidence to the British Crown and nation: and the Crown cannot assign the contracts to any third party. The British Government as paramount power has undertaken the defence of all the States, and "therefore to remain in India with whatever military and naval forces may be requisite to enable it to discharge that ob-

Continued on Page 10,

A TREMENDOUS STEP TOWARDS CONSTITUTIONAL SWARAJ

MAHATMA WELCOMES NEHRU REPORT.

Pandit Motilal Nehru and his colleagues deserve the highest congratulations for the very able and practically unanimous report they have been able to bring out on the question that has vexed all parties for the past long months. The report is well got up, accessible in book form and printed in bold type. No public man can afford to do without it. It is signed by Pandit Motilal Nehru, Sir Ali Imam, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Sjt. M. S. Aney, Sardar Mangal Singh, M. Shuaib Qureshi, Sjt. Subhash Chandra Bose and Sjt. G. R. Pradhan. About M. Shuaib Qureshi's signature however there is the following note at the end of the report:

"Mr. Shuaib Qureshi was unfortunately unable to be present at the last meeting of the Committee when the draft report was considered. The draft however was sent to him and he has informed us that in regard to the recommendations contained in Chapter III he is of opinion that one-third seats in the Central Legislature should be reserved for Muslims." Further, he says: "I agree with the resolution adopted at the informal conference of July 7th but do not subscribe to all the figures and arguments produced in its support."

The report covers 133 pages, appendices 19 pages. The report is divided into ten chapters, of which four deal with the communal aspect, reservation of seats, re-distribution of provinces and Indian States. The seventh chapter contains the final recommendations of the Committee. I must not attempt to summarise the report, if only because it has come into my hands at the moment of sending the last articles for *Young India*. I have not even the time to study the report in full beyond having a cursory glance through it. But the great merit of it is that All-Parties' Conference Committee has at last been able to produce a unanimous report bearing weighty representative signatures. In the matter of the constitution the main thing was not to present perfect recommendations but to secure unanimity for the recommendations that might in the circumstances be considered the best possible. And if the practical unanimity arrived at after strenuous labours by the Committee is sealed by the Conference about to meet at Lucknow, a tremendous step will have been taken in the direction of constitutional Swaraj as distinguished from what might be termed organic Swaraj. For if the country arrives at a workable unanimity about the questions that have been agitating it for years, the next thing would be to work for the acceptance of our demands. And we have arrived at such a step in the country's history in our evolution that if we can secure real unanimity about any reasonable proposal, there should be no difficulty in securing acceptance. I hope, therefore, that the Conference will meet at Lucknow with a fixed determination to see the thing through and that the members who will be there will not engage in a critical examination of the report with a view to tear it to pieces but with the determination of arriving at a proper settlement. And if they will approach the report in that spirit, they will endorse the recommendations, except for valid reasons which would appeal to any sane persons. In thus commending this report to the public, I tender my congratulations to Pandit Motilal Nehru without whose effort there would have been no Committee, there would have been no unanimity and there would have been no report.

AMEER ALI

(Continued from page 6).

Persia, Ameer Ali relied upon Ibnal Athir rather than Tabari, and this, despite the well known fact that the former took loans, unacknowledged according to the generous code of the day, from Tabari. It is only now that Ameer Ali's judgment has been vindicated. Brockelmann has shown by a careful study of the texts what probably influenced the choice of our Indian authority. Ibnal Athir's chronicle retains an outstanding place amongst original sources of the history of the most ancient period of Islam. Tabari scarcely ever touches the comparative reliability of the numerous traditions which he places in uncritical juxta-position. Bartold has recently borne out the verdict of Brokelmann and completely justified Ameer Ali.

When about four years ago there was a disastrous flood at Turbat-i-Hyderi near Mashhad, the Persian Government applied to the civilized countries for relief. The "Iran League" of Bombay took up the appeal. The Parsis contributed with their accustomed alacrity. Small sums poured in from the lower middle class. They were a nuisance to our honorary accountant. The Musalmans of India led by the then Consul-General Nahavi were not behind hand. The generous Wadia Trustees at his request paid out Rs. 5,000/-. But though a sufficient amount was collected some of the Persian Musalmans objected to the channel through which the relief was to be remitted to Persia. They distrusted the Persian Government officials. We Parsis were in a dilemma. Our insistence on sending the amount through the Persian Consulate would have precipitated just that disharmony which the 'Iran League' is created to remove and avert. Hence to whom could I turn for advice under the circumstances but Ameer Ali? At my suggestion our President, Sir Hormusji Dinshaw, Kt., M.V.O., O.B.E., cabled to Syed Ameer Ali and the latter offered suggestions in which Muslim and Parsi acquiesced.

Had not the heavy judicial pre-occupations interfered Ameer Ali would have substantiated his promise of a greeting to the opening Number of the "Bulletin." The labour of those Parsis who endeavour with me to cement the concord between ourselves and the other Indian communities, especially the Musalmans, had Ameer Ali's cordial backing. It was on the 5th on June 1920,—I have been at considerable pleasant pains to hunt up the records,—that in appreciation of an article in a Parsi daily Ameer Ali thus conveyed his warm approbation:—

"I greatly appreciate your endeavours to bring about better comprehension of the past between your people and the Musalmans and better understanding and cordial co-operation of the present [illegible] and I hope your efforts in this direc[illegible] will bear fruit and that 'in the future the development of India will be the combined work of all nationalities and creeds inhabiting the country.' "

HIS POLITICAL ATTITUDE.

This brings us to Ameer Ali's political attitude as an Indian. He was a nationalist; and all his glowing ardour for Islam would not force him to abate a joint of his warm love for India. Ameer Ali was the founder of the "Muslim Chronicle" now conducted by Mr. Syed Erfan Ali in Calcutta.

I am loath to advert to my departed friend's predicament 'vis a vis' new Turkey. In a personal communication dated the 30th January 1924, handwritten and betraying considerable emotion, the devoted servitor of Islam poured out his poignant sorrow. I would rather not disclose yet a while what he intended to be confided to me as a friend who, so far as Ameer Ali knew, took no sides in the titantic struggle in Turkey. My personal sympathies were with the young Turks. I still hold that excessive religiosity has been a scourge to unhappy mankind. But I held my peace out of deference to Ameer Ali. "When nobody" wrote Ameer Ali "either in England or in India dared raise his voice for the Turkey or the Turks"..... he essayed to procure justice to the Turks as an Eastern country. The day after the treaty of Severes Ameer Ali expressed frankly his opinion as to its injustice and in a prophetic vein detailed its fatal consequences. He was fiercely attacked on that account. In the "Edinbourgh Review" of October 1923, Ameer Ali paid a merited tribute to Mustpha Kamal Pasha and his colleagues. But the Turks at the helm had no response for him. The controversy need not be recalled further. Only, India may to-day fittingly refresh her memories and remember that Ameer Ali would have no art or part in the traffic for the exploitation of the sentiment of emotional, if ignorant, Indians. Ameer Ali acting in conjunction with his staunch comrade, His Highness the Aga Khan, helped, according to his lights, to save Turkey from disintegration. It is for the Musalmans to thank, and all East seriously to think of, his services in those days. The epistle which Ameer Ali and the Aga Khan jointly addressed to Ismal Poshah, the then Prime Minister of Turkey, on November 24, 1923 is an historical document.

Ameer Ali died full of years and fuller of honours. We offer our condolence to those of his kin and his admirers whom he has left behind. Nature, recently prolific as she appears to be in producing mighty personages in Islam, cannot in a day fill the gap that she has created by wre[illegible]m our midst the soul of I[illegible]n, political discretion, [illegible]ght in Indian politics and [illegible]ade for fair peace abroad.

LACING MILLS ON ECONOMIC LEVEL

EFFORTS AT PRODUCING SCHEME

REPLIES BY FEDERATION TO QUESTIONNAIRE

LONDIN, Aug. 16.

The Sub-Committee of the Federation Master-spinners' Association, which as apointed to consider the financial osition of the reconstructed firms in he American section of cotton-spinners, et privately at Manchester. The sub-ommittee has been carefully sifting mass of valuable data received from embers of the Federation in reply to e questionnaire asking details of in-vidual financial positions before the om of 1919-20, and subsequent re-onstitution, as a result of which the ub-Committee hopes, ultimately, to roduce a scheme which, with the as stance of banks and Government, may ad to the reduction of overhead costs nd the placing of mills on an econo-ic level. It is understood the replies ere very complete, and showed that a onsiderable number of the concerns ould be in a hopeless position unless rastic action was taken.—Reuter's Spe-al.

AN INVALUABLE DOCUMENT

MADRAS PRESS COMMENTS

MADRAS, August 15.

The report of the Nehru Committee ublished to-day, has been widely comment-d upon in the local press, which is un-animous in acclaiming it as an important nd invaluable document. The "Hindu" ays that it forms a definite landmark in he efforts of the Congress and the All-Parties Conference to determine the rinciples of India's Swaraj constitution, nd it will be the earnest wish of Indians f all shades of opinion, that on the firm nd sound basis formed by the report, the eaders of the people will build that edifice f political unity and National well-being hich India is resolved to possess. The aper has no doubt that the recommenda-ions of the Committee, as set forth in the raft Constitution, will stand forth as the ost authoritative statement and exposition of the National demand, and will fully ommand themselves not only to the people of British India but also of the Indian States.

SAFEGUARDS MINORITIES.

The "Swarajya" says that the constitution prepared by the All-Parties Conference safeguards the interests of minorities and has the approval of representatives of al-most every prominent political party. It offers a workable compromise on the com-munal problem.

"New India" says that the authors of the report are entitled to lasting gratitude for the care and lucidity of their com-pilation. That it is capable of improve-ment is merely to indicate that the Con-ference at Lucknow will not be a formal gathering for blessing the labours of the Committee. There cannot be the least doubt that the document will play a pro-minent part the struggle for National freedom.

The "Daily Express" observes that the constitution as adumbrated by the Com-mittee may not be the last word on the subject. It is possible that the details may undergo some change at the coming Conference at Lucknow, but the frame-work will stand and will constitute the minimum demand of the Indian people.

INVALUABLE DOCUMENT.

"Justice" says that whatever may be said of the merits of the report, whether it is possible or not to agree in every minor detail of the recom-mendations, or even on some of the general and fundamental principles of the draft constitution, it is obvious that it will be an invaluable document and very largely influence future political discussions.

AN IMPORTANT DOCUMENT.

"The Madras Mail" opines that it is an important document and has certainly been worth three months spent on its pre-paration. Apart from its intrinsic value as a sample of enlightened Indian public opinion, adds the paper, it is not certain that the document is so representative as it may appear to be. There is nothing to show at present that the proposals on communal electorates will be acceptable to the Muslims nor the propotals on the separation of Sind to Hindus.

The "Swadesamitran," a Tamil Nation-alist daily acclaims the report as the most authoritative pronouncement on the future political developments so far attempted.

"TELLING REPLIES TO ENEMIES OF INDIAN FREEDOM".

"The Tamil Nadu says the document contains telling replies to the enemies of Indian freedom. It congratulates the Committee on the spirit of statesmanship and generosity underlying the document.

"The Andhrapatrika" while welcoming the recommendations as the minimum na-tional demand exhorts the people to help the leaders in establishing it as the only constitution to be adopted in India.—A. P.

A VERY CAREFUL REPORT

MADRAS LEADERS' SATISFACTION

MADRAS, August 15.

Sir Sankaran Nair, in an interview re-garding the Nehru Committee's report, said that it was a very careful report and would no doubt exercise great and deserv-ing influence on the deliberations of the Simon Commission.

Mr. T. Rangachariah, interviewed by the "Hindu", expressed satisfaction at the re-port and urged upon the people to accept the recommendations.

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer said that it could be confidently asserted that from the labours of the Committee there had emerg-ed a careful and well-devised synthesis of the thoughts and ideals of the main poli-tical parties in the country.

Mr. Ramdoss Pantulu, interviewed by the "Hindu," expressed the opinion that the fundamental features of the report would command general acceptance in the country.

"HALF THE BATTLE WON."

Mr. Satyamurthi said that if India stood by this constitution half her battle for Swaraj would be won.

Mr. Sami Venkatachelam Chetty, leader of the Congress Party in the Council was of the opinion that the document was one of which India might feel proud.

Moulana Yakub Hassan welcomed the proposals and observed that the principal stumbling block in the way of the Com-mittee was the Hindu-Moslem problem. The solution they had found for the knotty question appeared to be the only one pos-sible under the circumstances. He ap-pealed to Moslems to accept the pro-posals.—A. P.

AN INTERESTING DOCUMENT

The "Civil and Military Gazette" charac-terises the report as admittedly an interest-ing document and says the dissonance be-tween matters as they are and matters as the Congressite would have them to be, does not prevent us from congratulating the Committee of the All Parties Confer-ence on having formulated a plausible docu-ment and one which in many respects can-not differ greatly from any similar docu-ment which may be drafted by the Simon Commission, if it should be decided that India is ready for full Dominion Status as is assumed at the outset of the constitu-tion approved by the Committee. It cer-tainly merits the attention of the Simon Commission as a definite contribution to its labour and we trust that the boycott obduracy of the authors will not prevent them from enabling the Commission to take official cognisance of it.—A. P.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET SENSATION

SWEEPING ADVANCE IN PRICES

LONDON, Aug. 15.

New York.—Coincident with a drop in the call money rate from seven to five and a half per cent., a wide sweep-ing advance developed in to-day's stock market, speculative favourites climbing rapidly in the afternoon and, prices rushed up more impressively than at any time during the past months. To-day's recovery was due not only to the easier money factor, but also to the promising reports of business situation. —Reuter.

REORGANISATION OF KHADI PRODUCTION IN ANDHRA DESA

MADRAS, Aug. 15.

The Sub-Committee of the All-India Spinners' Association, comprising Mes-srs. Rajagopalachari, Shankarlal Banker and Konda Venkatappiah, appointed for the purpose of reorganising Fine Khadi production in the Andhra Desa, has decided to take over the work un-der the direct control of the Andhra branch of the Association with a spe-cial staff for the work, and Chicacole as the centre of activities.—A. P.

BRUTAL DOUBLE MURDER

TINNEVELLY, Aug. 15.

News has been received here of a brutal double murder committed in the Dyeing and Weaving Factory in Melappalayam-Tenkasi Road in the early hours of Monday, the victims be-ing Dalavai Pillay, factory owner and his clerk both of whom were sleeping in the factory yard. An axe with a broken handle with which the deceas-ed are believed to have been killed, was found by the police on the scene. —A. P.

BARDOLI---AND AFTER

END THE REVENUE JURISDICTION ACT

(BY KHURSHED F. NARIMAN M.L.C.)

Just as the struggle for the Bardoli Peasants was not confined to that Talu-ka alone but sympathetic agitation was started by practically the peasants of the whole Presidency, more actively and particularly by the whole pea-santry of Gujarat who by their moral and material support contributed partially to bring about this happy result, so it is but meet and proper that the fruits of victory should also be shared jointly by the peasantry of the Presidency as a whole, and the best way to perpetuate the memory and raise an everlasting memorial to this memorable episode and struggle is to take some active and urgent steps to confer some lasting and material benefit upon the unfortunate and oppressed peasants of the whole Presidency. Even if the Bardoli peasants ultimately suc-ceeded in getting their assessment re-duced as a result of long and tedious enquiry, still to my mind, the material benefit gained thereby will not be com-mensurate with the magnitude of the struggle and the enormity of the suffer-ing and sacrifice they have undergone.

Unless some steps are taken to en-force the sound and equitable principle for which the valiant peasants of Bar-doli fought; I am afraid that this glo-rious struggle, great as it was, will still be forgotten shortly after the re-sults of the enquiry are declared, and thus all the time, energy, labour, suffer-ing and sacrifice will be to no purpose. The Bardoli peasants have paved the way and it is for others to continue the contest till the desired goal is achieved. It is, therefore, necessary first to under-stand and grasp the great underlying principle for which Sirdar Vallabh-bhai took up the cudgels on be-half of the peasants and persisted in not yielding even at the Surat Conference, an attitude that was misunderstood by many as needlessly uncompromising.

THE BLACK ACT.

Though Sirdar Vallabhbhai has given up his legal profession for a considera-ble time, still he has retained the agi-lity and foresight of an astute lawyer, and on this occasion felt that there was a God-sent opportunity to challenge and cause a breach in the most perni-cious and mischievous piece of legisla-tion which may rightly be described by the peasantry of the Presidency as the "Black Act," a measure which is high-ly detrimental to the interests of the poor and illiterate tillers of the soil and which is responsible in a conside-rable degree for the oppression and hardships under which they are groan-ing. At this momentous juncture, he felt that he could render a signal ser-vice not only to the peasants of Bardo-li alone but to the peasants of the whole Presidency, that he could succeed in his commendable effort to enforce that high principle and assert the elemen-tary civic right of all modern civilised citizenship, viz., a right of a subject in case of any grievance or complaint to seek the protection of the Judicial Tribunal of the land. The unfortunate peasantry of the Presidency were de-prived of this principal and elementary right by a most mischievous piece of legislation enacted under circumstances stated below.

A BARBAROUS MEASURE.

One barbarous and uncivilised fea-ture of the Land Revenue policy of this Presidency—and I believe of the whole country under the British ad-ministration—has been the establish-ment of complete and tyrannical su-premacy of the executive of the Land Revenue Department which does not brook or tolerate any interference from any authority outside and has even oust-ed the jurisdiction of the highest Judi-cial Tribunal of the land. The first symptom of resistance appeared so far back as 1873, when a courageous Kha-tedar challenged this entrenched po-sition of the Land Revenue Department and preferred an appeal in the High Court against a certain decision of the Settlement Officer and succeeded in ob-taining decision whereby the supremacy of the Judiciary over the arbitrary and high-handed autocracy of the Revenue Department was established, that the High Court had a right to reverse the decision of a Settlement Officer. The Government instead of gracefully sub-mitting to this decision and introduc-ing the necessary reform in the Legis-lature on the lines of that wholesome and equitable High Court ruling, went, as usual, in the wrong and retrograde direction and made an effort to regain the lost position of the executive with the result that three years after, i.e. in the year 1876, they passed an Act known as the "Revenue Jurisdiction Act X of 1876," the aims and objects of which are disclosed in the headline of the Preamble, which is a sufficient con-demnation of the barbarous nature of this measure. It runs as follows:—

ACT NO X OF 1876.

"An Act to limit the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts throughout the Bom-bay Presidency in matters relating to Land Revenue and for other purposes, etc."

and in pursuance of these Satanic aims and objects set about in the headline of the Preamble, Section 4, which is the disabling section of the Act, runs as fol-lows:—

"Bar of certain suits

Subject to the exceptions hereinafter appearing, no civil court shall exercise jurisdiction as to any of the following matters:

(b) Objections:—

to the amount of incidence of any assessment or Land Revenue autho-rised by Government or

to the mode of assessment or to the principle on which such assessment is fixed, or

to the validity or effect of the notifi-cation of survey or settlement or of any notification determining the period of settlement.

(c) Claims connected with or arising out of any proceedings for the realisa-tion or Land Revenue or the rendering of assistance by Government or any offi-cer duly authorised in that behalf to su-perior holders or occupants for the re-covery of their dues from inferior hold-ers or tenants, or claims to set aside on account of irregularity, mistake or in that ground except fraud, sales for arrears of Land Revenue".

These are the two typical clauses. Be-sides, there are several other similar clauses barring any reference or appeal to the Civil Courts in all matters against the Government with reference to the Land Revenue assessment.

HIGH COURT RENDERD IMPOTENT.

The result is completely to oust the jurisdiction of all civil courts, including even the High Court, in all matters of Land Revenue including the amount of assessment, the mode of levying the procedure adopted by the Revenue Offi-cers whether regular or irregular sales of lands for arrears and other such im-portant matters vitally affecting the in-terests of the Khatedars and the pea-sants. Thus, in other words, the Set-tlement Officer became a sort of a com-plete autocrat and tyrant against whose erratic whims or idiotic judgment or disastrous follies, the poor cultivator had no remedy whatsoever, except peti-tioning to the prestige-ridden higher authorities or clamouring in the wilder-ness. Thus, the High Court supposed to be established direct under a charter of the Crown and the British Parlia-ment, is by a mere stroke of the exe-cutive pen, rendered absolutely impo-tent, helpless, unable to give any relief to a large percentage of the poor po-pulation of the Presidency against any act of oppression or tyranny on the part of the executive.

To render the position more acute and disastrous, the provisions of this "Black Act" can by an executive fiat, be extended even to the Presidency Towns, as even at the present day the poor labouring tenants occupying the De-velopment Chawls are experiencing where, by a Government Resolution, rents of these chawls are made recover-able under the Land Revenue Code so that the petty tyrants of rent collectors have simply to render the premises on a single default, forcibly eject the tenant, throw him with his family on the streets and levy distress without any process of Court on all his belongings including even such necessary articles as pots and pans, and the poor tenant can have no remedy whatever either in the Civil or Criminal Court because this sort of lega-lised loot is supposed to be carried on under the provisions of this British "Beneficent" Act.

WHAT VALLABHBHAI FOUGHT FOR

From 1876 to 1928, there has not been an instance when any serious efforts were made either by the peasantry, the public or by their supposed representa-tives in the Council to challenge the tyrannical and autocratic position of the executive of the Revenue Department. It was left to the brave peasants of Bar-doli, through their valiant astute lawyer Sirdar, for the first time in the history of the Revenue Administration, to assert on behalf of the peasantry the elemen-tary right of modern civilised citizen-ship, a right to appeal in case of grie-vance to a Judicial Officer or to any authority outside the Revenue Depart-ment. It was for the maintenance of this untenable position of the Revenue Department that the Government, till the very last moment firmly resisted, and it was for the assertion of that very principle that Sirdar Vallabhbhai, with commendable tenacity and equal perseverance, persisted and refused to yield. The gallant Sirdar under the true guidance of the sage of Sabarmati, was prepared to stake all and would consi-der no other terms of compromise till this primary and essential condition was fulfilled. He was determined, once at least, to dislodge and dethrone the Revenue Settlement Officer from the position of supremacy and eminence that he enjoyed for so many years un-challenged and unopposed. The Gov-ernment attempted a good deal of quibbling and summoned to its aid the the best quibbler and draftsman so as to compose a phraseology hoping thereby to trip the Sirdar by offering a mere shadow without the real substance. That was the concession at Surat, when a Judical Officer was offered to be associated and his verdict only on points of disputes and reference to be con-sidered final but so far as the conclu-sions and the official drafting of the re-port were considered, consistent with the principle of their "Black Act", the verdict of the Revenue Officer was to prevail.

Luckily, the Sirdar was too shrewd to be caught into the snare and resisted the attempt to trip him, so that ultima-tely at Poona he triumphantly succeed-ed in securing his whole aim and object whereby the supremacy of the Judicial Officer was acknowledged and the Re-venue Officer's verdict in case of differ-ence is to be discarded. Thus, he has succeeded in shaking the foundation on which this Revenue Juridiction Act X of 1876 is passed, and, as stated above, it is now for others to take up the con-test from this point and carry on the struggle till this barbarous piece of le-gislation is entirely effaced from the Sta-tute Book. That will be the only fit-ting and lasting monument to the brave peasants' and their Sirdar and a se-rious agitation should be started im-mediately all over the Presidency for the repeal of Act X of 1876 so that once for all the unfortunate and op-pressed peasantry of the whole Presi-dency might be rescued from the all powerful iron and heartless autocratic rule of the Settlement Officer.

Even an Indian Revenue Officer of great experience, who had acted for many years as a Settlement Com-missioner, had to admit the inequity and hardship of this procedure. He states "that in the matter of assessment suits the Revenue Officer and the Set-tlement Officer are virtually parties to the suit, and it cannot meet the ends of justice if they are also made the fi-nal judges in such suits. The failure of justice from such inquitable proce-dure is obvious."

Thus, the public will now realise that without gaining and establishing this fundamental principle, the suc-cess of the peasants would have been unreal and transitory though all other points might have been conceded, and still our Educational Minister does not seem to appreciate and grasp the si-tuation when he declares that there was practically no difference between the terms secured through him and the terms ultimately accepted. Now in view of this explanation, I hope that he will realise and appreciate the difference and feel that he was per-haps unconsciously helping the Gov-ernment to maintain its prestige at the cost of national honour because ac-cording to his terms Government's points of view, viz., the supremacy of the Revenue Officer was again sought to be maintained in spite of the fact that that was one of the principal rea-rat Conference broke up.

(To Be Continued.)

(In his letter to the Gujarat M.L.C.'s the Education Minister wrote:—"For a fresh enquiry I see that a Revenue Officer associated with a Judicial Officer will be appointed and as regards dis-puted points the Judicial Officer will have the final voice". Mr. Nariman's interpretation of the Education Minis-ter's term is thus misleading and in-accurate.—Editor "B. C.")

RESIDENT PATEL IN NAGPUR

PRESENTED WITH MUNICIPAL AD DRESS

NAGPUR, Aug. 15.

The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel arrived here this morning from Calcutta. He was received by the Hon. Mr. Shanker Rao Chitnavis, Mr. C. B. Parekh, Dr. Moonje, and several others. Mr. Patel is the guest of the Hon. Mr. Chitnavis.

In reply to the Nagpur Municipal ad-dress Mr. V. J. Patel gave his expe-riences as President of the Bombay Cor-poration and said that there was suffi-cient scope and freedom given in the discharge of the executive duties but the general tendency on the part of the members was to usurp the function of the executive which made the position of the executive weak.—A. P.

DARING DAYLIGHT ROBBERY

RS. 10,000 FORCIBLY TAKEN AWAY

TWO PERSONS TAKEN INTO CUSTODY

CALCUTTA, August 16.

A bag containing Rs. 10,000 was stolen yesterday from Bhagabandin Misser a durwan employed by the Bangabashi College. While on his way to the College with money from the Chartered Bank of India Misser was set upon by three men one of whom struck him on the head with a lathi. The assailants seized the bag boarded a taxi waiting close by and drove away brandishing knives at two Bengali students who made an attempt to stop them. The taxi was subsequently found and the driver Kartar Singh was arrested. On his statement two upcountrymen have been taken into custody.—A. P.

FULFILL THE PLEDGE OF 1921

(Continued from Page 7.)

cessary to mention these things, lest in our exultation we should forget humility and harbour secret pride in our hearts.

As for myself I cannot in all con-science claim any credit for this victory. For whilst my heart was with you in your struggle whilst your Sardar as it were carried me in his pocket I was not an active participator in your fight. I cannot therefore claim your thanks.

UNFULFILLED PLEDGE OF 1921.

You must not forget that the debt that you have discharged by fulfilling this pledge of yours is a mere drop in the ocean compared to the obligation that hangs on your head in virtue of your un-fulfilled pledge of 1921 and that the ful-filment of your present pledge is only prefatory to the fulfilment of the other and greater pledge about winning Swaraj. For the fulfilment of that pledge also you have to work under the leadership of your Sardar Sjt. Vallabhbhai than whom, al-though he is as a younger brother to me I daresay, a more self sacrificing and sin-cere leader it will be impossible to find.

AN APPEAL.

In India at present there are millions of people who go hungry from year's end to year's end, who lack even the neces-sary clothing to cover their nakedness. Go to Utkal, and there alone you will realize the hardships and privations, the hunger and cold that is the lot of these living skeletons. It is for them, you have to win Swaraj. And to do that, needs the intensest self-purification. In the meantime remember that so long as these people have not come into their own, your debt in virtue of your pledge of 1921 remains undischarged and con-tinues to multiply with compound interest with every day that passes. May God give you the strength to discharge it."

Sjt. Vallabhbhai speaking next said that he had not much to add to what Gandhiji had already told them. Their fight against the Government had given them self-confidence; and shown to them that any righteous undertaking that was commenced in the name of God and car-ried on with implicit faith in Him was bound to succeed.

ROOT OUT SOCIAL ILLS.

"I want you to realize", he proceeded, "that you are as much responsible for your woes as the Government and unless you, with an iron determination, root out the social evils that are eating into your very vitals you will never know per-manent happiness even if the Government to-day took away all the taxes that you have to pay. How can you fight a Gov-ernment when even the legal age at which your children should be married has to be fixed by it?

AT SURAT.

The same wild scenes of enthusiasm and jubilation that were witnessed in Bardoli repeated themselves on a bigger scale in Surat. The public meeting in the even-ing which was attended by not less than 20,000 people recalled the golden N. C. O. days of 1921-22, a feature that was noted by both the speakers of the evening in their speeches.

Gandhiji in his speech made a moving appeal for cultivating humility and good-will towards all.

SARDAR THANKS GOVERNOR.

"We should be guilty of gross ingra-titude", said Sjt. Vallabhbhai who spoke next, "if we neglected to thank His Ex-cellency the Governor and all those who had worked for the settlement. God alone knows how heavy at heart I felt when I was forced to break off negotiations at Surat, for I know that the Governor was as anxious for peace as I.

A MAN OF 50

Generally speaking a man of fifty has slept 6,000 days, worked 6500 days walked 800 days amused himself 4,000 days, eaten 1,500 days, and been ill 500 days. He has eaten 17,000 lb. of bread, 16,000 lb. of meat, 4,600 lb. of vegetables eggs, and fish, and drunk 7,000 gallons of liquid.

Nature meant all women to be beautiful

In complexion at least Nature meant us all to be beautiful. Every night while we sleep Nature meant our complexions to be renewed and refreshed because she meant the outer layer of skin gradually to disappear as it was worn out and dried by exposure and give place to the clear, young skin which is always growing underneath.

That's what ought to happen. Often it doesn't. Often minute particles of the old, worn-out cuticle clog up the pores and positively stifle the young, growing skin. Then complexions grow dull and patchy. The way to prevent it is to assist Nature in Nature's way by gently rubbing in a little of that wonderful Mercolized Wax. If every night before you go to bed you gently massage your face and neck with pure Mercolized Wax, then while you sleep the Mercolized Wax will be gently, imperceptibly dissolving away every clogging particle of the old, weatherbeaten skin and giving the fresh, new skin a real chance.

In this simple, scientific fact lies the secret of most of our famous beauties. Their wonderful complexions are all due to their helping Nature to do its work, and you can do just the same thing. But be sure to get pure Mercolized Wax, for nothing else works in quite the same natural way. Any chemist will supply it.

MERCOLIZED WAX

DOES NOT contain Mercury or anything injurious to the complexion, and is guaranteed not to encourage the growth of hair.

Those Winning Smiles

Which mean so much—commercially, socially—are gained this new way with gleaming white teeth

RUN your tongue across your teeth and you will feel a film. This film, in the light of recent dental findings, is a menace to pretty teeth and healthy gums.

Film absorbs stains and turns white teeth dull, "off color." It is the chief cause of the commoner tooth and gum disorders. It clings to teeth and stays. Germs by the millions breed in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea.

Film must be removed each day. So dentists urge the special film-removing dentifrice called Pepsodent.

No other will make teeth as sparkling white.

Accept Pepsodent Test

To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice — for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to Dept. I, Ahmuty & Co., 100 Clive St., Calcutta.

8-20-E

VIMTO is a most delicious drink for all occasions and seasons—it restores and invigorates, nourishes and sustains. Made from wholesome fruits, nuts, herbs, and spices, it is the ideal drink for all ages. Aerated VIMTO ready for use or in cordial form add water or soda water.

VIMTO

NON-ALCOHOLIC—YET *full of Life and vigour*

Bottled by ROGERS & CO. Aerated Water Manufacturers Byculla, Bombay.

"VIMTO" Cordial can be had from all Dealers.

Made by J. N. NICHOLS & Co. Manchester, England.

INDIAN STATES AND SWARAJ GOVT.

(Continued from Page 7)

ligation." It cannot hand over these forces to any other Government—to a foreign power such as France or Japan, to a Dominion Government such as Canada or Australia; nor even to British India ("over italics.)"

BARRIER AGAINST PROGRESS.

The necessary corollary to this is stated in the fifth proposition viz., that "The Crown can normally choose its agents. But an agent cannot act when his interest may conflict with his duty. In all matters of common concern with the States—customs, railways, ports, the salt monopoly, etc.—there is always the possibility that the interest of British India may not be identical with the interest of a particular State. The Crown's duty is, or may be, to safeguard the interest of the State—particularly in case of a minority administration. Should the interest of the agent be given the chance of conflicting with the duty of the principal"? This if true is putting up an effective barrier against the progress of British India towards dominion status, now and for ever, for it is obvious that if these 'contracts' between the Indian princes and the British Crown and nation are of a personal character. India must always continue to be divided between what is British India and Indian States, and the British Nation must always maintain adequate military and naval forces to discharge its obligations to Indian States. The argument we venture to say does not appear to us as anything more than ingenious. It starts on a false analogy and in applying that analogy ignores the "hard facts" of the case. There is no ground for the assumption that "contracts between the princes and the Crown" are on the same footing as contracts between private individuals. Sir Leslie Scott has himself pointed out in an earlier part of his letter that the princes continued to retain the attributes of sovereignty even after parting with some of its functions to the Crown. It is as such sovereign that they must be taken to have dealt with another sovereign whether we take the latter to be the East India Company or the King in Parliament. Again it is not true to say that every contract between private individuals is of such a personal character as to be incapable of being performed by any one else. There is no question of one of the contracting parties having any special confidence in the other. The so-called contracts were made under stress of circumstances and would have been of the same or of similar character with any other power which occupied the same position as the British. The argument ignores the settled practice of the Government of India and by invoking so-called first principles in determining the "legal relationship" it overlooks the hard and unchallengeable fact that from the early days of the Company it has been the Government of India and the Government of India alone which dealt with Indian princes and Indian States.

ON WHAT PRINCIPLE OF LAW?

It introduces an element of "personal confidence" between them and the British nation which is not easy to understand. It suggests that the past and present governments of India which have so far exercised the power, said to be delegated from the Crown, were and are acceptable to the Indian princes and Indian States; but that the future Government of India, if it is to be of the dominion type, will not be so acceptable. This in plain English means that the past and present governments of India were acceptable because they were essentially foreign in their composition and not responsible to the Indian electorate and that the future responsible Government of India would not be acceptable to the Indian princes because it will consist of their own countrymen and because it will be responsible to an electorate of their own countrymen. But supposing that this is so is there any authorty for the proposition that when a "contract" may be performed by an agent the choice of that agent does not rest with the principal but with the other party to the "contract." We have shown that so far the "contract" has been performed by white agents to the apparent satisfaction of the brown princes. On what principle of law, we ask, may that "contract" not be performed by brown agents to the equal if not greater satisfaction of the brown princes?

A NOTE OF WARNING.

Let us now consder the argument that the principal cannot delegate to the agent the discharge of obligations where the agent's interests conflicts with his duty. Here again we find that the hard facts have been entirely ignored. The argument overlooks the fact that the agent of the crown viz., the present Government of India, has been regularly acting when its interest has conflicted with its duty without any qualms of conscience on the part either of the principal or of the agent and without any public protest on the part of the Indian States. Sir Leslie Scott then says that when "the legal relationship" has been "made clear"—that is to say according to his own conception of that relationship—suitable constitutional machinery for harmonious working between the two sides of India can be devised. And the States have already made it clear that they are ready and willing to follow such a plan on reasonable lines." In other words if Sir Leslie Scott's theory of personal relationship and personal confidence and the consequent duty of the paramount power remaining in India to discharge its obligations is accepted the princes would be ready and willing to fall in with British India on reasonable lines. Once this argument is accepted as sound it is obvious that whatever be the machinery devised for harmonious working between the Indian States and British India dominion status for India must be ruled out for all time to come. We have shown that this argument is wholly unsound and we sincerely hope that legal ingenuity will not be allowed to prevail against the larger interests of the country, and that the patriotism and statesmanship of the Indian princes, aided by the growing patriotism and love of freedom among their subjects, will be concentrated more upon the establishment of genuine machinery for the settlement of issues between them and a responsible Commonwealth of India than upon a determination of the theoretical question of legal relationship which can do them no good and are fraught with mischievous possibilities which can only lead to disaster. Mutual relations can only be satisfactorily determined with mutual consent and we believe that there is still plenty of room for it. But we must sound a note of warning that the natural and the legitimate aspirations of India cannot and will not be allowed to be defeated or check-mated by ingenious arguments which have no application to facts as they are.

IMPORTANT POLITICAL ISSUES.

We take special note of the following passage in Sir Leslie Scott's letter:

"The political issues are of first-class importance to the future of India as a whole. Their wise solution will affect directly the successful accomplishment by Sir John Simon and his colleagues of the task imposed by Parliament upon the Statutory Commission for British India. From an Imperial standpoint a statesmanlike treatment of the Princes now may well prove a vital factor in the future attitude of India towards the British Empire."

So that the findings of the Butler Committee arrived at in camera are to decide the fate of the people of British India without the latter being given a chance to be heard, and Sir John Simon and his colleagues who are themselves not seized of these "political issues of first-class importance" are to be guided by their "wise solution" by the Butler Committee if they are to accomplish successfully the task imposed by Parliament upon them. This was foreseen in India and openly declared from various platforms. We know now exactly what the Statutory Commission is going to accomplish. The only wise solution of these issues suggested by Sir Leslie Scott is that the British Government must "remain in India with whatever military and naval forces may be requisite to enable it to discharge its obligations." We thank Sir Leslie Scott for this authoritative forecast of the recommendations of the Statutory Commission which fully justifies the attitude taken in regard to it by all the well-known parties in India.

POSITION AS IT IS.

Leaving aside the theory of the relationship between the Crown and the Indian princes and coming to the position as it is, we maintain that we are right in saying that as a matter of fact and actual practice, it is with the Government of India that the Indian princes come into

(Continued on next page.)

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PRISONERS OF HOPE.	Cosmo Hamilton.
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Sir,

We advise you to insert the following advertisement once a week in BUSINESS DIRECTORY of "FORWARD" at a charge of Re. 1/4/- per insertion for one year with the option of suspending the same after 3 months with two weeks previous notice.

We send herewith Rs. 15/- in advance. Yours faithfully,

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A Thankful Mother tells of her little boy's complete recovery.

Mrs. L. Williams, of 7, Lowesmoor Place, Lowesmoor, Worcester, England, writes:—"I should like to thank you for the benefit my little boy, 8 years old, has derived since taking your Clarke's Blood Mixture. Some time ago he fell and scratched his knee; within a short time the whole of the right side, including the arm, was covered with sore places the size of half-crowns; he also had three large hard lumps form in the thigh. One day after reading about Clarke's Blood Mixture, I thought I would give it a trial, and after taking it for a short time he completely recovered and has not had any kind of skin Eruption since."

And Sore Places heal when the Blood is cleansed with

Clarke's Blood Mixture

Take it for Eczema, Rashes, Sores and Eruptions, Ulcerated Legs, Abscesses, Pimples, Swollen Glands, Rheumatism and Boils.

Profit by Mrs. Williams' experience and

Start Cleansing Your Blood To-day

Of all Dealers—Sole Wholesale Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon, Messrs. O. ATHERTON & Co., Calcutta and Rangoon.

This Coupon—

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER Co. (Bombay), Ltd.,
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Please send me full particulars of the plan under which I can obtain a Remington Portable Typewriter for Rs. 24 and the balance in small monthly instalments, and thereby become entitled to compete for the cash prizes offered in the Remington Portable competition.

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Reader Friendship

The Bombay Chronicle belongs to that class of Indian journals which believe that clean news, wholesome interests and constructive influences are as necessary inside the pages of a newspaper as inside the walls of a home.

Reader friendship cannot be measured, seen, or manufactured; but is a quality that can arise only from a sincere desire to speak and act in the deep and *true interests of the public*. Let the

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SLOUGH, BUCKS., ENGLAND

Of all Chemists and Bazaars.

INDIAN STATE AND SWARAJ GOVT

(Continued from previous page.)

direct contact in regard to everything that concerns them or their States. It is well known that the political secretary of the Government of India exercises vast powers over the Indian States. Without being a member of the Government of India, he practically discharges all the functions of a member, for there is no separate member in charge of the political portfolio, the political department being supposed to be in the direct charge of the Governor-General. The present position is that if the political department gives any decision against an Indian State or an Indian ruler, the only remedy available against it is 'an appeal, under certain conditions and subject to certain limitations, to the Secretary of State.' We are aware that in the present circumstances this is supposed to be a valued right, but this is obviously due to the very unsatisfactory procedure followed in the first instance in India. It is obvious that a right of appeal in a case which is not fairly tried is of little value and we think that it is possible to replace it by adequate constitutional provisions for the future.

INEQUITABLE TREATMENT.

In ordinary experience, the matters in regard to which the Indian States, come into contact or conflict with the Government of India are those relating to customs, excise, extradition, railways, post offices, and ports or harbours. In addition to this, there is the bigger common interest of self-defence. It is not necessary for us to examine what are understood to be the grievances of the Indian States in regard to these matters. We simply note the fact that responsible Indian rulers and ministers of Indian States have, at times, raised their voice against what they have described to be the inequitable treatment which they received at the hands of the Government of India. How far those grievances are capable of being remedied, and how best they can be remedied, are matters for investigation and joint consultation, but we venture to think that their solution is not inextricably mixed up with the continuance of the present constitution of the Government of India, or the establishment of an entirely separate and independent machinery for the exclusive treatment of these subjects. If we refrain from going into this question at greater length, it is only because the public have not hitherto been permitted to know enough of the scheme which has been in the course of incubation during the last few months." But if it is permissible to us to draw our own inferences from such statements as have been made in this connection by Sir Leslie Scott, the Counsel for the Indian Princes, before his departure for England, we shall sound a note of warning against the attempt that is being made to duplicate the machinery, by bringing into existence a separate Council for the Indian States to work with the Governor-General. Apart from the fact that it will be a cumbersome thing, its separate existence cannot secure the solution of matters of conflict with British India or with the future Commonwealth government. It strikes us as being a vicious extension of the system of diarchy with all its attendant incongruities inconveniences, and constitutional difficulties.

A federation of some sort was foreshadowed by Sir Malcolm Hailey, in the speech to which we have already refesred, and there is no doubt that some such idea is also present to the mind of Sir Leslie Scott. But if the constitution of India is to be a federal one, as we think it might well be, the position of the Indian States in relation to that federation appears to us to call for a definite determination and the ideas, on the subject, require to be cleared up. Are the Indian States willing and ready to join a real federation? We put this question as we believe that the lines on which the princes and Sir Leslie Scott are working cannot lead to any kind of federation in its well understood sense. 'A federal state,' says professor Newton, 'is a perpetual union of several sovereign states, federal constitution accepted by their states, or upon some historical status common to them all, and secondly, upon a federal constitution accepted wy their citizens. The central government acts not only upon the associated states but also directly upon their citizens. Both the internal and external sovereignty of the states is impaired and the federal union in most cases alone enters into international relations'. It would be, in our opinion, a most one sided arrangement if the Indian States desire to join the federation, so as to influence by their votes and otherwise, the policy and legislation of the Indian Legislature, without submitting themselves to common legislation passed by it. It would be a travesty of the federal idea. If the Indian States would be willing to join such a federation after realizing the full implications of the federal idea we shall heartly welcome their decision and do all that lies in our power to secure to them the full enjoyment of their rights and privileges. But it must be clearly borne in mind that it would necessitate, perhaps in varying degrees, a modification of the system of government and administration prevailing within their territories. We hope and trust that in the light of experience gained the Indian States may make up their mind to join formally the federation. Mean while, we think that it is by no means impracticable to provide suitable machinery for the settlement of mutual differences in administrative and other matters. The practical question of the preservation of their treaty rights and such indepe[illegible]

or as they claim, is, in our opinion, far more important than the arid and academic discussion of the question, whether in theory their relations are with the Government of India or with the Crown.

OUR RECOMMENDATIONS.

Accordingly, we have provided (a' 'all treaties made between the East India Company and the Indian States and all such subsequent treaties, so far as they are in force at the commencement of this Act, shall be binding on the Commonwealth. (b) The Commonwealth shall exercise the same rights in relation to and discharge the same opligatins towards the Indian States as the Government of India exercised and discharged previous to the passing of this Act." 'We have made these suggestions in no spirit of vanity or idealism. We fully realise their implications and the obligations that such provisions will impose upon the future Government of India. We do believe that the Government of India of the future will discharge their obligations in their intergrity and with every desire to promote harmonious relations and no desire to override cherished privileges, or sentiments. Similarly, in regard to matters of a justiciable character, we have suggested that 'in case of difference between the Commonwealth and an Indian State on any matter arising out of treaties engagements, sanads or similar other documents, the Governor-General in Council may, with the consent of the State concerned, refer the said matter to the Supreme Court for its decision.' We think that this will be a far better method of settling such matters than the present arrangement under which the Government of India is both a party and a judge in a controversy between itself and an Indian State. We need scarcely point out that we anticipate that the judges of the Supreme Court will be men of the highest legal training, character, and judicial independence.

In regard to non-justiciable matters involving financial and administrative relations, it should not be difficult to come to a settlement by mutual conferences and understandings. The position, in the future, will not to our mind, be worse than it is. Indeed it is likely to be better, where, between different States, there are honest differences and an independent effort is made to arrive at just and equitable settlements. Practical good will and larger common interest are of far greater value than any meticulous considerations of ultimate sanctions. It is obvious to our mind, that the question of common defence is one which is bound to be in future the rallying centre of the Government of India and the Indian States, and if it has been possible in the past to sustain common obligations and to keep alive a common sense of duty to the country at large, we do not despair of the future.

In making these observations we feel that we have not had the advantage of discussion with the representatives of the Indian princes, and we are alive to the possibility of much greater light being thrown on some dark corners of the entire problem by such discussions. Meanwhile, we content ourselves by saying that while we recognise that an Indian federation, compatible as it will be with the maximum degree of autonomy in the local units, whether provinces or States, can be the only solid foundation for responsible government, we are not prepared to concede that until Indian States have made up their minds to join this federation in the most formal manner, that British India must be denied full responsible government or dominion status, merely because it is supposed that the obligations which the Crown or the present Government of India owe to the Indian States, can be discharged only by a central government which is, and must for that reason continue to be undemocratic. Such an argument can only mean that the Indian States, while professing their sympathy with progress in British India, must effectually defeat our aims and aspirations by an attitude based not on enlightened self-interest, but on paractical hostility to our aims and aspirations.

CRUSADE AGAINST SHORT SKIRTS

DRASTIC MEASURES ADOPTED IN HUNGARY

BERLIN (By Mail).

The Hungarian Minister of the Interior has issued a decree providing:

That all girls under 14 years of age must wear skirts down to their ankles.

That all women secretaries and stenographers, all waitresses and chambermaids, must be above 40 years of age.

That no unmarried woman under 40 years of age shall enter a restaurant or cafe unless accompanied by a male.

Formerly, Budapest was famous for its wines, its gypsie music and its beautiful women. Now it leads the world in suicides.

In an attempt to curb the suicide mania, the Minister of the Interior issued another decree forbidding the press to report suicides.

During the first week after the decree was issued however, 41 persons killed themselves several more tried to—a high record even for Budapest.

Poona, Aug. 15.—The case against Mr. J. D. Simeons, a Telegraph Master at the Bombay Central Telegraph Office, on charges of personating as a public servant (police officer) and attempting to extort money, under Sections 170, 384 and 511 I.P.C. was heard on Wednesday by Rao Bahadur Rale, Special Cantonment Magistrate, Poona. After some prosecution witnesses were examined, the case was adjourned to W[illegible] next at P[illegible]

I.V. 289

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BOMBAY FRIDAY AUGUST 17 1928

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THE INDIAN COLLEGE, MONTPELLIER

APPEAL FOR PUBLIC SUPPORT

Students and graduates of the Indian Universities have long been finding advantage from further courses of study in the West, and this in ever increasing numbers. British Universities naturally receive the greater part of this influx; but many Indian students are also being attracted to French and German Universities. Experience is proving that those most profit by the resources of the West who come as graduates, or at least fairly well prepared; and who also acquaint themselves with at least one other leading European language, and this, when possible, by a period of residence in a Continental University. The difficulty of acquirement of an additional language is soon compensated by the widening outlooks which it gives, as well as by the increased resources of culture, both general and professional, which it opens.

Montpellier has the one adequately equipped University within the sunny Mediterranean climate which has long been widely attractive to students of all nations, on account of the eminence of its departments, as of Science and Medicine, Letters and Law, Philosophy and Education, as also of the School of Agriculture, the Conservatoire of Music and the School of Art. An excellent, rapid and thorough course of preparation and training in the French language is provided by the University Institute for Foreign Students.

SPECIALLY APPEALS TO STUDENTS.

The city is finely situated between the sea and neighbouring hill-country and mountains, and is in the midst of many places of the greatest historic interest, presenting monuments and survivals of well-nigh all phases of European development, from earliest times onwards. It has thus one of the most ancient and eminent, interesting and educative of European universities; and as above stated, with special appeals to students of science and medicine, of history, literature and philosophy; as also of social, economic and geographic studies, and of agriculture and forestry. For student excursions during terms, and longer tours in vacations, few regions can offer such varied and educative attractions.

The organisation of a group of Halls of Residence for the students of the many nationalities here represented—Oriental, European and American alike—has been actively undertaken during the past four years by Professor Patrick Gedds. His long experience in the provision of collegiate hostels in Edinburgh, London and elsewhere, and also in general University planning, in India and Palestine as well as in Europe, has enabled him to set considerable beginnings in operation. His initial foundation, the College des Ecossais, or Scots College—so called in memory of the old and intimate association of Scotland with France, but open to all students—is at present serving as a starting-point for others—Indian, American etc. Through his varied experience of ten years planning in many provinces and states in India, and with appreciative interest and wide contacts accordingly, this Indian College scheme has here become a leading one.

EFFORTS OF STUDENTS.

The historic and beautiful Chateau d'Assas has also been acquired; and as a centre for excursions, vacations, etc. it is becoming of service to this whole collegiate scheme, as well as available to members of Montpellier and other Universities. And similarly also for the associated Vacation School of Archaeology and Regional Geography in Dordogne, which has already had over 75 students.

Nine senior students from India have so far been in residence in the College des Ecossais; and five of these have now presented their theses and obtained their doctor's degree, all save one with honours. Several theses are now in course of preparation; while enrolments for 1928-29 are also promising. It is encouraging to note that the students from India during the past and current academic years have already formed their Initiative Local Committee towards the foundation of the Indian College.

Ordinary college courses even up to graduation, are seldom sufficient to give the student adequate appreciation of the essential progress of his subject, for which some introduction to research is eminently desirable. The inter-relation of studies, with their human interests and social values, also needs attention. Ideas cross frontiers and seas but slowly, and they pass language-barriers more slowly still, hence to accelerate such interchange is a main purpose of the present scheme. Its advisers of studies are keenly interested in the better co-ordination of advancing knowledge, and in its applications to the need of the professions and to life in general. Students already feeling such interests are especially welcome; for the characteristic ideas of East and West may thus better be brought together, and to mutual advantage.

NOT AN ISOLATED ENDEAVOUR.

The present beginnings of an Indian College are no isolated endeavour, but part of a group of kindred and associated collegiate undertakings; as these again towards a "Cite Universitaire Mediterraneenne" in connection with the University of Montpellier, and comparable to that in progress in Paris. Such collegiate groupings—of course non-political—are of increasing service towards peace and goodwill among all peoples, through increased appreciation of each other's culture at its best, and also by the formation of those personal friendships which are most readily made in youth and most enduring throughout later years. It is therefore hoped that Indian Universities will now take an increasing part in this movement; and in time they will also draw more western students eastward. Already this nascent college has been justifying its existence as a centre for Indian students, and promoting their further studies on the Continent, and in British Universities as well, from or to one of which all save one of our Indian students have come or gone. It must also be remembered that knowledge of a modern continental language is also required by British Universities.

The Montpellier professors, under whom Indian students have been or are now studying, have given them every help and encouragement—indeed to a degree for which they here desire to express their warm appreciation and gratitude; and the Rector and Deans of the University have repeatedly expressed their cordial approbation and good wishes. This incipient Indian College has also been carefully enquired into by the High Commissioner for India, Sir Atul Chatterjee, who has now written with warm approval and goodwill. By his kindness, and that of the Librarians of the India Office and other important libraries, books on Indian subjects which are not available at Montpellier are lent to the University Library for the use of students; and a substantial gift of important publications of the Indian Government has recently been made to it.

DR. TAGORE'S SUPPORT.

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore has unfortunately been unable to fulfil his intention of visiting our present beginnings during his recent visit to Europe; but he has accepted the Honorary Presidency, and has written repeatedly with cordial approval, and with promise to send students. Sir Jagadis Bose has lately made a short stay at the College and lectured in the University; and other distinguished visitors from India are our guests from time to time.

The Indian College is thus practically in existence and progress. A representative committee is therefore now being formed of friends and members of the Indian Universities in India, in Montpellier, and throughout the British Isles.

The limited accommodation as yet available in the Scots College buildings is no longer sufficient; while enquiries from Indian students continue to come in, and from Indian University teachers also. Hence there is now urgent need of a separate building, for which plans and estimates have been made. This will occupy a pleasing site and a commanding view within the extensive college gardens; and in the immediate neighbourhood of the two existing residential buildings, and of the proposed American one. It is planned to accommodate twenty-five students, with common room and library; and there is space for extension when need arises.

PROF. GEDDES AT THE HELM.

The designing, building and furnishing of this Indian College will be carried on under the direct supervision of Professor Geddes, late head of the Department of of Sociology and Civics in the Graduate School of the University of Bombay, with the co-operation of Mr. E. B. Havell, formerly Director of the Art School of Madras, and, later of that of Calcutta. They will also continue to act as Directors and Advisers of Studies, without fees or salaries, as hitherto in the College des Ecossais, and in continued co-operation with the

It is estimated that the full amount required will be two lakhs of rupees (say £16,000). Of this a little under a third will cover the cost of (a) site, (b) building and (c) furnishing; but the balance is desired especially towards endowments—(d) for a resident Indian Adviser of Studies, who will also act as Secretary of the College, (e) for a French lady-housekeeper, whose presence will aid students in the acquirement of the language, and (f) for nucleus of a future schoolarship fund.

In time it is hoped to offer (g) an University lectureship in some Indian subject, to be held by successive Indian graduates. Towards this amount donations and subscriptions are now being received, payable to Thos. Cook and Son, Ltd. Bankers, at any of their branches in India, France or England, to be held by their Montpellier agents, for the account of the Executive Committee of the College des Indiens, Montpellier.

HEALTH AND CHILD WELFARE

PROPOSED EXHIBITION AT POONA

The Executive Committee of the Bombay Presidency Baby and Health Week Association with the consent of its President, Her Excellency Lady Wilson has decided, to arrange in Poona a "Health and Child Welfare Exhibition" to demonstrate its propagandist activities undertaken in promoting the movement of Health and Child Welfare all over Western India and Sind throughout the year.

JOINT EXHIBITION COMMITTEE.

In organizing this Exhibition in Poona the Executive Committee of the Association has resolved to invite representatives of the various local bodies in the City, Camp, Kirkee, District Local Board, and other Organizations interested in the promotion of Health and Child Welfare, and some of the public-spirited ladies and gentlemen from these areas as well as outside who are working in furtherance of this cause to co-operate with it and thus to form the "Joint Exhibition Committee" to carry on the work of the Exhibition in Poona on behalf of the Bombay Presidency Baby and Health Week Association, Bombay.

INVITATION FOR CO-OPERATION.

The Committee has resolved to invite the co-operation of all local bodies and institutions in Poona as well as various Health and Sanitary Associations in the Bombay Presidency as also of the various departments of the Government of Bombay that deal with problems of Public Health and continuously carry on useful health activities. The Committee would also feel grateful if other Health and Sanitary Associations or Government Departments in different parts of India would extend to it their support by lending it their useful material for Exhibition. Similarly, if outside Exhibitors or firms Similarly, if outside Exhibitors firms trading in goods dealing with Health problems desire to keep stalls they may be allowed to do so on payment of fees. Moreover, institutions and commercial bodies working in the interests of mothers and children will be welcome to exhibit their goods on payment of some fee.

It has also proposed to enlist the sympathy and support of the Princes, Chiefs, and their Ranisahebs all over the Presidency to this Exhibition.

LADY WILSON TO OPEN EXHIBITION

Her Excellency Lady Wilson, who is also the President of this Joint Exhibition Committee, has been requested to open the Exhibition and deliver the inaugural address. It has been decided to hold this Exhibition in the "Western Block of the New Courts" Buildings at Bhamburda, which Government have been pleased to place at the disposal of this Committee on certain conditions. The dates of this Exhibition are not yet fixed, but in all probability it would be held by the middle of September and would be kept going for a week.

SCOPE OF THE EXHIBITION.

(a) The Exhibition will principality deal with problems of public health important to the people of this Presidency. Special emphasis, however, will be placed on their education in matters dealing with mothercraft as well as father-craft and with infant and child welfare as affecting the people in rural as well as urban areas.

INSTRUCTION IN MOTHER CRAFT.

(b) As women come to be closely associated with the requirements of domestic health and hygiene special endeavour will be made to arrange instruction in these and in mothercraft as well for the benefit of mothers by means of models, charts, coloured pictures, diagrams, and lectures with the help of lantern slides and cinema films. Suitable dates will be arranged for women, School children above the age of 12 and villagers.

HEALTH AND CHILD WELFARE CONFERENCE.

It has also been decided that, during this Week, "A Provincial Health and Child Welfare Conference" be arranged inviting delegates of the various local bodies in the Presidency and the members of the Bombay Legislative Council that may be present in Poona, to discuss proposals for the gradual extension of the infant and maternal welfare movement in the various parts of our Presidency, and His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson, the Governor of Bombay, has been requested to deliver the opening address to this Conference; and as this is likely to be the last pronouncement of His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson, the Governor of Bombay on this vital question, a great deal of importance will come to be attached to it.

The work of the Exhibition has been distributed among different sub-committees which were formed at the first General Meeting of the Joint Exhibition Committee held on the 30th of July 1928 at the headquarters of the Poona Seva Sadan Society.

FINANCE.

It is estimated roughly that a sum of Rs. 10,000 may be required to organize this Exhibition on a scale worthy of the cause; and an influential Sub-Committee has been formed for the purpose of devising means of collection and actually of endeavouring to collect the amount. In this connection it must be mentioned with great gratitude that Their Excellencies Sir Leslie Wilson and Lady Wilson who have set a remarkable example by their strenous work of collecting funds for the Hospitals in Bombay, have between themselves given a good start by contributing Rs. 500, to the Exhibition Fund.

The Committee feel confident that considering the vital importance of this most urgently needed useful work in the interest of the nation's health, the public all over the Presidency would lend their material support to the Joint Exhibition Committee in Poona in making the Exhibition a success.

C. P. MINISTERS SURE TO NON-CO-OPERATE

WHO WILL MOVE SIMON RESOLUTION?

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Aug. 13.

The week which has just passed witnessed sensational developments in the political situation of the Central Provinces. The Legislative Council meets on Wednesday, the 15th August, 1928. The Councillors are, therefore, busy in determining their attitude towards the various resolutions and motions that will be brought before the house and particularly towards the No-confidence motion, which Mr. Pathak is going to move in the open session. He has already circularized a letter to the members of the C. P. Legislative Council inviting their views on his no-confidence motion. Owing to the rapid changes that are taking place in the political atmosphere, it is very difficult to hazard an opinion whether the motion will or will not be passed though it seems that it is more likely that it will fail than that it will be carried.

GOVERNMENT'S KEEN WATCH.

It is now practically certain that the local Government will not move a motion for the appointment of a Committee to co-operate with the Simon Commission. It will probably depend upon some loyal councillor to move such a resolution. However it is very much feared that the local Government is keenly watching the controversy that is raging in the province and it will not slip-let an opportunity, favourable to the passage of its motion. However, the Responsivist Leader, Dr. B. S. Moonje, is certain that the Ministers who have boldly non-co-operated with the Simon Commission are determined to have nothing to do either with the provincial case that the Governor is preparing or with the Simon Commission, either in their ministerial or individual capacity. He has also full faith in the patriotism of the members of the C. P. Legislative Council Nationalist party and hopes that if the Government were to try for the appointment of a Provincial Committee to co-operate with the Commission, the motion will be thrown out.

RESPONSIVIST OPPOSITION UNDOUBTED.

The local paper as well as a Bombay journal is very doubtful whether the Responsivist leaders will stick to their guns and co-operate with other members to throw out the motion if the Government cares to bring one, for the appointment of a Committee. The paper has even ascribed the visit of Mr. G. S. Khaparde to Poona as one on political mission, to obtain permission of Messrs. Kelkar and Jayakar to exempt the Berar members from carrying out in full the Council decision as regards the Simon Commission. The Bombay journal has even gone a step further. Rumours have reached its office that "the Ministers have been surreptitiously helping the Commission and worse still have been using their influence among Council Members to secure their support for the appointment of the Council Committee to co-operate with the Simon Commission." Those who know Messrs Rao and Deshmukh who have already pledged to abide by the Council decision, will no doubt disbelieve this suggestion. Mr. Khaparde in an interview nailed the lie to the counter saying that his visit to Poona was in connection with the Tilak Anniversary, that he did not see Mr. Jayakar at all and that he had no deliberations with Mr. Kelkar on politics. Other responsivist leaders have on more than one occasion declared that they will have nothing to do with the Simon Commission.

A SLIGHT ON COUNCIL.

A new move to ask the Ministers to resign even before the Governor asks them to do so, when they refuse to associate themselves with the provincial case, that has been prepared by the local government, has been launched. The two Responsivist members of the Council think it a slight on the verdict of the Council, flung by the local Government in preparing the provincial case for submission to the Simon Commission although the Council has committed itself to its boycott more so that the case concerning the Transferred Departments under the charge of the Ministers has, they think, been prepared without their co-operation. They therefore think that the best way of recording their protest is to ask the Ministers to resign their office. Mr. Pathak has already tabled a resolution that the Ministers should neither participate in the preparation of any provincial case or memorandum nor sign the same in any capacity.

In the meantime the Swaraj Party is carrying on an incessant propaganda to educate the electorate on the achievement of dyarchy and the work of the local Ministry. They are visiting the several district headquarters delivering lectures.

MILITARY STUDIES IN UNIVERSITY.

The members of the Executive Council of the Nagpur University deserve the heartiest congratulations of the public and the student community generally on their passing an important resolution at their last meeting that steps should be taken to impart instruction in Military Studies side by side with the practical Military training that the University Training Corps, which has been sanctioned by the Government of India and which will be shortly constituted at Nagpur. The local Government will be approached to make a special grant to the University and also to lend the services of a qualified military officer who will be able to work as Lecturer of Military Studies in these provinces. The existing departments of the University such as the History and Economics Department are to be utilised to provide a share of the instructon in Military Studies in such subjects as Military History, Map-reading and War-economics. An influential committee has been constituted in order to work out the details of a scheme for constituting a Board of Military Studies. Mr. N. A. Dravid, who has been recently appointed to the Executive Council, is to be heartily congratulated for successfully piloting the important resolution in the Council which is bound to have a far reaching effect on the future progress of our students.

DISASTROUS WAR THREATENS AMERICA?

AN OMINOUS PREDICTION

PARIS, (By Mail).

One of the worst wars in history is predicted for the United States between the years 1940 and 1943 by Evangeline S. Adams, world-known astrologist, sojouring in Paris on her way to Berlin.

"This war will be religious, racial and economical," says Miss Adams, "and will be disastrous and devastating in its results. Every time that Uranus enters the circle covering America, a war breaks out: the War of independence and the War of Secession are two proofs of this fact."

For France, Miss Adams sees better times ahead. She thinks the French will have a few dark days, but in general, a good time is in store for them. She foresees treaties of friendship with Germany and Italy and no serious war clouds on the horizon.

Asked if she had studied the destiny of the Dictator of Italy, Miss Adams replied that the horoscope of Mussolini was very simple and resemble that of Napoleon to a striking degree.

"If Mussolini is still head of the State in two years", she added, "he will do great things, but—

"But what"? the correspondent eagerly asked.

"That is all I can tell you. Besides he knows what he is about. Do you realize that he never makes a move without consulting an astrologer, personally attached to his suite?"

Astrology is never wrong, she affirms The only mistake is made by the astrologer who, when figuring out mathematically the position of the planets to learn of the thing desired, sometimes makes an error in detail.

SHOLAPUR SPINNING AND WG CO. LTD

The fifty-third ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held at Sudama House on Monday noon Hon. Mr. Ratansi D. Morarji presiding. The directors' report for the year enring 31st March 1928 stated:—

The net profit for the above period amounts to Rs. 9,62,525-14-9 including Rs. 1,67,258-12-5 brought forward from the last year's accounts, which, having regard to the continuous depression of markets, will be considered satisfactory. From the above sum an 'ad-interim' dividend of Rs. 200 per share was paid for six months ended 30th September 1927. Deducting the sum of Rs. 1,60,000 there remains the sum of Rs. 8,02,525-14-9. From this, your Directors have made provisions as under:—

Depreciation of Machinery and Repairs Fund Rs. 2,50,000-0-0, Depreciation of Building and Repairs Fund Rs. 85,000-0-0, Depreciation of Dead Stock Rs. 5,000-0-0, Depreciation of Electric Light Installation Rs. 10,000-0-0, —Total Rs. 3,50,000-0-0, leaving a balance of Rs. 4,52,525-14-9. From this amount the Directors recommended appropriations as under:—

Dividend for the 6 months ended 31st. March 1928 @ Rs. 325 per whole share and Rs. 162-8-0 per half share, free of Income-tax, making the total dividend for the year Rs. 525. Rs. 2,60,000-0-0, Balance to be carried forward Rs. 1,92,525-14-9, Total Rs. 4,52,525-14-9.

The Ginning and Pressing Factory at Lasur worked satisfactorily this season also.

The number of people taking advantage of our City Supply Scheme is gradually increasing. We have 726 consumers on our list. The Sholapur Municipality has agreed to purchase electrical energy for street lighting and the agreement is forwarded to the Government for approval.

Though not referring to the year under report, the Directors beg to inform you that the Weavers of the Mill struck work on 21st April 1928 on the plea of low wages in some of the sorts. As the workers began to be rowdy the Mills had to declare a lockout on the 25th April 1928. The Mills reopened on the 2nd May 1928, but the Spinners struck work and on the 4th May 1928 a general lockout had to be declared. The misunderstanding regarding low wages in the minds of the workers was removed at the assurance of the Agents that no such reduction was made. The Mills resumed work from the 2nd July 1928 and have been working smoothly since then. As a result of this strike the Mills did not work fully for 2 months and 10 days.

The report was adopted. Dividend as recommended by the directors was approved and retiring directors for the ensuing year were reelected.

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